

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

J. M. HIGH & CO.

ARE SELLING

ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT

Actual New York Cost?

WELL, IT IS SO!

AND IF INTERESTED

It Will Pay You to Look Through Their Stock

WE MUST REDUCE OUR STOCK.

Sales for the month of June were light, and a heavy July and August business is absolutely necessary to get our stock in shape for another season.

No old styles or rubbish, but as clean, fresh merchandise as ever offered by anybody.

We have commenced our semi-annual inventory of stock and have advanced far enough into it to find that we have nearly 200,000 worth in our store. We must reduce.

Many things offered at less than cost. Thousands of remnants and odd lots at 25c and 35c on the dollar.

Nothing offered for a profit. A getting rid of stuff is what we now are after.

Carpet sales will be out of the way in a few days.

Our new CASH CARRIER AND BUNDLE SYSTEM will be in working order within a week. Every day a GRAND BARGAIN DAY.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

THE FAIR

Not To Bore You, BUT

Our patient advertiser lay awake all last night puzzling—whether to advertise a “Grand Mid-Summer Double Summersault Sale” or “An Absolute Cost Pull-You-In Sale.” Our patient advertiser determined to continue his

OUT AND OUT PLAIN-FIGURE WAY.

DON'T Care for bugle-advertisers. Figures speak louder than words.

DON'T Expect mere price to be everything. You want a good thing at a low price. We look to your getting good things: for example, Boys' strong Straw Hats! Did you ever see Hats at 25c, 48c and \$1. Milan Hats at \$1, you know. World beaters?

DON'T Buy anything to put away—because it's cheap. Buy useful, everyday goods now—and at The Fair—at the very lowest prices.

Can you go into other stores and read the prices of things on the tickets? Why do they hide prices? Do they want to slide up and down?

Do you want Ice Picks at 9c? Do you use a Lead Pencil? Faber's Lead Pencils, 2c each at The Fair.

Do you want Footbaths at 25c each?

PRICE OUR PRICES.

Yard-wide Lonsdale Bleaching, 6½c a yard.
Remnants of 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c a yard.
All 12½c Gingham and Irish Lawns at 10c a yard.
New Satines at 5c a yard.
Table Oilcloths at 23c a yard.
Fresh Apron Gingham at 5c a yard.
A large lot of 3-yard length Lace Curtains, 50c pair.
Ladies' Shirt Waists from 25c up.
Boys' Shirt Waists at 10c each.
Fine Dotted Swisses at 25c, were 34c.
Baby Caps from 10c up.
Children's Straw Hats, girls, at 15c.
Fine French Flowers at 10c and 25c.
Ladies' English Straw Sailors, new, 98c.
Many fine Straw Hats, choice 10c.
All Millinery marked down, but many good things in stock.
The Fair Glycerine Soap at 10c a cake.
Twelve bars Laundry Soap for 25c.
Sapolio, 5c. Arm & Hammer Soda, 5c.
Colgate's best Perfumes 25c ounce.
Mexican Hammocks, large, at 75c.
Japanese Tea Pots at 5c.
Lamps, complete, at 19c.
Three-string large Brooms at 10c.
Japanese Cups and Saucers at 5c.
Lunch Baskets at 10c each.
Croquet Sets, complete, at 75c.
Glass Tumblers at 3c each.
Complete 100-piece English Dinner Sets, at \$9.98.

THE FAIR.

Not Price-Hiders, But Price-Revealers.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

Is what you need this hot weather.

It strengthens,

It invigorates,

It beautifies,

It makes you well.

One dose will correct Indigestion in a few minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia.

For sale everywhere.

Manufactured by

Dr. Charles O. Tyner,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NO OLD PRICES

New Prices!

LOW PRICES.

Some Wonderful Bargains at

M. RICH & BROS

30-day Clearing Sale. We give only a few prices here from some of the Departments. All the finest grades of goods are marked away down as well as those mentioned.

READ PRICES HERE:
NOTIONS

Steel Hair Pins, 2c a paper.
Hooks and Eyes, 2c card.
Patent Hooks and Eyes, 5c a paper.
Spool Cotton, 25c a dozen.
Tailor Buttons in Silk, 5c a dozen.
Vaseline, 5c a bottle.
Best quality Pearl Buttons, 16c a dozen.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Children's colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c quality at 25c each.
Embroidered white Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, at 7½c each.
Embroidered white Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, at 12½c each.
Embroidered China Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, at 15c each.

LADIES' WAISTS.

50c and 75c Percale and Calico Waists, all at 25c each.
75c and \$1 Percale Waists, now 50c each.

BOYS' WAISTS.

50c quality Mother's Friend Waists, all at 25c each.
All \$1 and \$1.25 Mother's Friend Waists, all at 75c each.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' ribbed Cotton Hose reduced from 15c to 7c a pair.
Misses' 40 gauge 1-1 rib seamless Hose from 17c to 8c a pair.
Misses' English Cotton Hose, worth 40c, at 17c a pair.
Gents' Shawl Socks, worth 25c, at 7½c a pair.
Gents' imported Socks, tans and blacks, worth 25c, at 12c a pair.
Ladies' Richelieu ribbed Lisle Hose, 50c quality, at 33½c a pair.
56-inch Linen Table Damask at 24c a yard.
56-inch bleached or unbleached Linen Damask, worth 75c, at 47c a yard.
56-inch Turkey Red Damask, worth 50c, at 24c a yard.
Glass Linen Table Doilies 24c per dozen.
Our \$1 all Linen Napkins at 67c.
Our \$1.25 all Linen Napkins at 83c.
Factory remnants of white Lawn, 20c quality at 10c per yard.
All Linen Huck Towels at 60c per dozen.
A big lot of fine Dress Gingham at 5c a yard.

FURNITURE.

6-piece Antique Oak Bedroom Suit—Bed, Dresser, Washstand, Table, Rocker, Chair—all for \$15 per suit, formerly sold at \$25.

WILLOW ROCKERS, Etc.

Misses' Arm Willow Rockers now \$1.35.
Full size Ladies' Willow Rockers \$1.50.
Gents' large Arm Willow Rockers \$1.75.
Antique Oak, Sole Leather, Cobbler Seat Rockers reduced from \$7.50 to \$3 and \$4 each.
A nice Oak and Willow Cradle for \$1.50.
A nice Willow Couch at \$9, former price \$15.
Highly polished quartered Oak, sawed Antique Oak Parlor or Sitting room Rocker, spring seat, upholstered in lovely shades of heavy Silk Plush, at \$2.50, reduced from \$6.50; with arms, \$3, reduced from \$10.
Dining room Chairs, 50c and 75c each, half price.
Bent wood, open, cane seat Dining room Chairs, \$1.50 each, half price.
Dining room Extension Tables, ten feet long, at \$10, less than cost.
Solid Oak Center Table at \$1, reduced from \$2.
Solid Oak Sideboard, Mirror 12x20 inches, only \$7.50; less than cost.
Solid Oak Sideboard, with beveled edge Mirror, only \$9; half price.
Bed Lounges and Couches at \$7.50. Large line Leather, Corduroy and Tapestry Couches, Turkish Chairs and Rockers at half price.
PARLOR FURNITURE.—A 5-piece Oak Suit with crushed Plush or Tapestry Upholstering, Sofa, Rocker, Arm Chair, corner and side Chair, all for \$20.
Parlor Suits, over-stuffed Tapestry Upholstering, 3 pieces, \$12, half price.

CARPETS.

1,000 yards Hemp Carpet at 15c a yard; former price 15c.
2,500 yards extra super Ingrain Carpet at 35c, former price 40c.
2,500 yards full extra super Wool Ingrain Carpet at 45c, former price 50c.
2,500 yards full extra super all wool Ingrain Carpet at 60c a yard, former price 80c.
2,000 yards Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 55c and 60c, but very low at 65c a yard, former prices 75c to \$1 per yard.
Rody Brussels, best grades 90c to \$1 a yard, former price \$1.35 to \$1.35.
Moquette Carpets, 90c to \$1 per yard, former price \$1.35 to \$1.35.
Axminster Goblin and Velvet Carpets at \$1.25, former price \$1.75 to \$2 per yard.
Large lot of Rugs of every description at half price. Fur Rugs white and gray, at \$1.75 each. Japanese and China Matting, fancy 10c and 15c a yard, former price 20c and 25c per yard.

M. RICH & BROS

54 and 56 Whitehall Street

TABERNACLE TALK

The Christian's Creed.
How simple is the Christian's creed:
How grandly brief!
A breath—a single word, indeed—
That word—believe.

No need of years of wisdom's ray,
Truth to perceive,
But young and old alike may say:
"Lord, I believe."

The high, the low its truth may own,
Its power feel,
As all around a common throne
Together kneel.

Oh, precious creed! Oh, hallowed cross!
My hope, my plea!
Oh, teach my heart that every loss
Is gained in thee.

When through the valley's gloom I tread
Be thou my rod,
Till, through the mist, I see ahead
The hills of God.

Thus keep me through life's fretful wars
In courage strong;
Till from my soul beyond the stars
Shall break life's song!

—L. L. KNIGHT.

Rev. A. R. Holderby, one of the leading
Presbyterian divines of this city and the
pastor of Moore Memorial church, was born
at Petersburg, Va., about fifty years ago,
and was educated at Hampden-Sydney col-
lege.

Immediately after graduation he entered
the Confederate service and served with dis-
tinction in a number of bloody engage-
ments with the enemy. Later he entered
the medical department and rendered ef-
ficient service in this capacity.

At the close of the war he was pro-
strated with a severe attack of typhoid fe-
ver. It was while he was in this condition
that he was called upon to preach the gos-
pel.



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pet and he made up his mind to enter
the Christian ministry.
Soon after his recovery, and while engaged
in teaching school in North Carolina, he
became acquainted with Miss Mattie Smith,
who subsequently followed him to the mar-
riage altar and agreed to cast her for-
tunes with the young minister. Four chil-
dren were born to them, the eldest, Mr. A.
R. Holderby, Jr., being the managing editor
of The Richmond Times. The other chil-
dren, all of them daughters, reside with
their father in this city. They are all
bright, lovable and accomplished young
women.

A short while after his marriage Dr.
Holderby moved into Alabama. Here he
was licensed to preach the gospel by the
east Alabama presbytery. For ten years he
was the pastor of the Presbyterian church
at Tuskegee, Ala. In 1888 he was
elected by the synod of Alabama as super-
intendent of the Confederate Orphan's
home, located in that city, which place he
held for thirteen years. His health failing
in Alabama, he moved to Louisville, Ky.,
where he became the assistant of Rev. Dr.
Stewart Robinson, who was engaged in
local missionary work. After an experience
of two years in this work, he received a
call to his native state and accepted the
pastorate of the Church of the Covenant,
at Richmond.

In 1886 he accepted a call to Ashland, Va.,
where he remained until the year 1890, when
he was called to his present field. On com-
ing to Atlanta he found the house of wor-
ship in a rather bad condition and the
members of the congregation very much
depressed. He resolved, if possible, to
do for them a new service. In this
effort he was greatly aided by Mr. W. A.
Moore, who furnished a lot in addition
to the sum of \$500 for the purpose of build-
ing the church. It was subsequently known
as the Moore Memorial church, in honor
of two of the deceased daughters of Mr.
W. A. Moore, who had been active workers
in the Sunday school. Soon after its com-
pletion Mr. Moore himself died, leaving a
liberal sum of money for the erection of
the manse. Dr. Holderby designed the
church and also the manse. The church is
located on Luckie street, at the corner
of West Baker, and is one of the most
attractive church buildings in the city. The
present membership is about three hundred,
having doubled during the pastorate of Dr.
Holderby. The Sunday school is also in a
flourishing condition and one of the inter-
esting adjuncts is a Christian Endeavor so-
ciety, which is one of the most flourishing
in the state.

Personally, Dr. Holderby is a man of at-
tractive qualities and is greatly beloved by
his congregation, and especially the young
people of the church. He is a great friend
of the chautauque movement and is the
president of one of the largest chautauque
circles in the city. Dr. Holderby has re-
ceived a number of flattering calls, all of
which he has declined. He has offered the
presidency of the South Carolina Presby-
terian college, which he refused, in addi-
tion to a number of pulpits with large sal-
aries attached. A few months ago Dr. Hol-
derby received his diploma as a graduate
of the Southern Medical college. His purpose
in studying medicine was to increase his
usefulness and to be of greater service to
the poor of his congregation. The influ-
ence of Dr. Holderby is an intellectual,
moral and a social one. His life is a life
of all classes and his reputation is that
of one who fears God and loves his fellow
men.

Rev. H. H. Proctor Examined.
The First Congregational church, corner
Houston and Courtland streets, held a coun-
cil to examine the new pastor, Mr. H. H.
Proctor, who is a candidate for ordination
into the Christian ministry. The sister Con-
gregational churches of the state were in-
vited and attended very fully. The exam-
ination was held at 11 o'clock a. m. by the
pastor, Rev. J. H. Hinkins, of the At-
lanta university, was made moderator, and
Rev. P. L. Lacour, of Athens, scribe. The
council proceeded to examine very thorough-
ly the candidate, who gave very general
satisfaction concerning his religious doc-
trines, belief, training and fitness for the

ministry. After the examination was over
the council retired and discussed the fitness
of the candidate. They unanimously voted
to recommend the Rev. H. H. Proctor to
the church, and to proceed to the ordina-
tion services today at 10 o'clock a. m.
The committee on programme of ordina-
tion services appointed the Rev. George W.
Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., field missionary
of the A. M. A., to preach the ordination
sermon today at 10 o'clock a. m. The Rev. P.
Lacour, of Athens, Ga., will preach at night
at 8 o'clock. All of these services will be
very interesting and the public is cordially
invited.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will preach his
eleventh anniversary sermon at the First
Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.
He will be greeted with a large audience
and his discourse will be well worth hear-
ing. During his ministry in this city Dr.
Hawthorne has made a decided impression
upon the religious life of Atlanta and his
reputation is that of a fearless man who
has the courage of his convictions. The
membership of the church has steadily
grown under his pastorate and the con-
gregation is perhaps the largest in the city.

At the chautauque grounds tonight Dr.
A. A. Williams, who stands at the head
of the American clergy and is recognized
as one of the brightest speakers on the
lecture platform, will preach an eloquent
sermon from the topic: "The Model Wife
and Mother." Everybody in Atlanta should
hear Dr. Williams tonight, and those who
fail to hear him will never cease to re-
gret it.

A regular monthly meeting of the Evan-
gelical Ministers' Association will be held
at the First Methodist church tomorrow
morning at 10 o'clock. A full attendance
is desired. Dr. R. V. Atkinson will lead
the service. "Why Are the States Mis-
administrated of the Sanctuary More Effective?"
The proceedings tomorrow morning will
be specially interesting and everybody who
attends is expected to participate in the
discussion.

Rev. Percival H. Whaley, of Pensacola,
Fla., is visiting at the residence of Rev.
Albion W. Knight in this city. He will
preach at St. Philip's cathedral this morn-
ing at 11 o'clock and tonight he will or-
ganize.

Services at St. Luke's church today
will be as follows: Holy communion at 7:30
o'clock a. m.; morning prayer, 9 o'clock
a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 8 o'clock
p. m.; Sunday school, 10 o'clock a. m.;
week day services Wednesday, 10:30
o'clock a. m.; Friday, 7:30 o'clock p. m.;
seats free, public cordially invited.

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pastor, morning prayer, 9 o'clock a. m.;
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Rev. J. M. Wolfe, Sunday school at 9
o'clock, F. R. Hodge, superintendent.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington
street, Rev. J. B. Butler, D. D., pastor.
Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by the pastor.
Communion after the morning sermon. Bat-
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HOW TO TAKE A TITLE

Something About the Mysteries of Real Estate Records

The Work of the Abstract Maker

The Courtroom in Atlanta is Crowded with Lawyers Every Day, Looking Up Land Records.

The examination of real estate titles is a subject which has never occurred to men who have never owned real estate, and yet its importance is all pervading.

When a man buys property the first thing that suggests itself to his mind is, "is my title good?"

Close investigation would show that many a man is sleeping over a volcano in the form of a lawsuit in regard to small tracts of land.

So that every title to be absolutely perfect beyond all peradventure is best to run back to the state, the original grantor to its citizens.

In examining a title one must have a starting point and that starting point is always a deed furnished by the last owner, or the record of that deed in case it is lost.

Any man can have a deed recorded for a dollar or less. Then it makes but little difference whether he loses the original deed or not, as he can be needed here.

For instance, he may have the highest or fee simple interest, which means the absolute interest to do with it as he pleases; he may have only an estate for life in it, which, in the case of a woman, is what her dower right is, or he may have an interest for only a certain number of years, or until the happening of some particular thing, or the happening of some certain event.

Again, his only interest may be that of a mortgage, that is, one who goes to the courthouse and by searching the records find that he bought it in 1850 from Bill Smith. The next step is to see who Bill Smith bought it from. We find that it was Tom Jones in 1840. Tom Jones, we wish to see who Tom Jones got it from. We find in 1820 he bought it from the state of Georgia. This gives us our complete "chain of title," as it is called.

Next we have to find if during the periods owned by them respectively, any of these owners made a deed that antedated the deed of Tom Jones. If so, if Tom Jones made any deed from 1820 to 1840 to this property to anybody other than Bill Smith, before the date of his deed to Smith, the property is not his. Equally so, if Tom Jones made any mortgage to anybody it would have precedence over Bill Smith's title. Even if a judgment was obtained against Tom Jones for any amount during the period of his ownership it would be a lien on the property which could only be cured by lapse of time or being paid off.

A laborer's lien may be filed on the property during this period, or the taxes may not have been paid and numbers of other things may happen during this period which would have to be looked into before the title can be pronounced good.

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TABERNACLE TALK

The Christian's Obedience.
How simple is the Christian's creed!
How grandly brief!
A word—a single word, indeed—
That word—believe.

No need of years of wisdom's ray,
Truth to perceive,
But young and old alike may say
"Lord, I believe."

The high, the low, the true may own
Its power, feel
As all around a common throne
Together kneel.

Oh, precious creed! Oh, hallowed goal!
My hope, my plea!
Oh, teach my heart that every soul
Is gained in thee.

When through the valley's gloom I tread
Be thou my rod,
Till, through the mist, I see ahead
The hills of God.

Thus keep me through life's fretful way
In courage strong;
Till from my soul beyond the stars
Shall break life's song!

—L. L. KNIGHT.

Rev. A. R. Holderby, one of the leading
Presbyterian divines of this city and
pastor of Moore Memorial church, was born
at Petersburg, Va., about fifty years ago
and was educated at Hampden-Sydney col-
lege.

Immediately after graduation he entered
the confederate service and served with
distinction in a number of bloody man-
euvers with the enemy. Later he entered
the medical department and rendered ef-
ficient service in this capacity.

At the close of the war he was pro-
strated with a severe attack of dysen-
tery. It was while he was in this condition
that he was called upon to preach the gos-
pel.

ministry. After the examination was over
the council retired and discussed the fitness
of the candidate. It was unanimously voted
to recommend the Rev. H. H. Proctor to
the church, and to proceed to the ordina-
tion services today at 8 o'clock p. m.

The committee on the programme of ordi-
nation services appointed the Rev. George W.
Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., field missionary
of the A. M. A., to preach the ordination
sermon today at 8 o'clock p. m. The Rev. P. L.
Lacour, of Athens, Ga., will preach at night
at 8 o'clock. All of these services will be
very interesting and the public is cordially
invited.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will preach his
eleventh anniversary sermon at the First
Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.
He will be greeted with a large audience
and his discourse will be well worth hear-
ing. During his ministry in this city Dr.
Hawthorne has made a decided impression
upon the religious life of Atlanta and his
reputation is that of a fearless man who
has the courage of his convictions. The
membership of the church has steadily
grown under his pastorate and the con-
gregation is perhaps the largest in the
city.

At the chautauque grounds tonight Dr.
A. A. Whittles, who stands at the head
of the American clergy and is recognized
as one of the brightest speakers on the
lecture platform, will preach an eloquent
sermon from the topic: "The Model Wife
and Mother." Everybody in Atlanta should
hear Dr. Whittles tonight, and those who
fail to hear him will never cease to re-
gret it.

A regular monthly meeting of the Pen-
sacola First Methodist church tomorrow
morning at 10:30 o'clock. A full attendance
is desired. Dr. H. V. Jackson will lead
the discussion: "Why Are the States Mis-
managed? The Answer is in the Statesmen."
The proceedings tomorrow morning will
be especially interesting and everybody who
attends is expected to participate in the
discussion.

Rev. Percival H. Whaley, of Pensacola,
Fla., is visiting at the residence of Rev.
Albion W. Knight in this city. He will
preach at St. Philip's church tomorrow
evening at 8 o'clock and tonight he will oc-
cupy the pulpit at St. Luke's church. Mr.
Whaley is an eloquent divine and a man
of impressive and full of meaning and his
message is that of an accomplished and able
minister.

Services at St. Luke's church today will
be as follows: Morning prayer, communion
and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m.; evening
prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock p. m. The
sermon will be by Rev. Percival Whaley,
of Pensacola, Fla. The church is cordially
invited to attend all services.

Congregational.
Central Congregational church, Ellis, near
Peachtree street, Sunday school at 9:30
o'clock a. m.; morning prayer, communion
and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m.; evening
prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock p. m. The
sermon will be by Rev. Percival Whaley,
of Pensacola, Fla. The church is cordially
invited to attend all services.

Lutheran.
First English Lutheran church, service at
10 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian
Association hall, corner of Peachtree and
Prospect, Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

**St. John's Lutheran church, Forsyth and
Garrett, St. J. Mensche, pastor. Divine
services, 11 o'clock a. m.; morning prayer,
communion and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m.;
evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock p. m.
The sermon will be by Rev. Percival Whaley,
of Pensacola, Fla. The church is cordially
invited to attend all services.**

**Church of Christ, scientist, second floor
of the Grand Peachtree street. Sunday
school lesson at 10:30 o'clock a. m.; meet-
ing Wednesday at 11 o'clock a. m. for the
study of the Bible, and Friday at 4 o'clock
p. m. for the study of the International
Sunday school lesson. All are cordially in-
vited.**

Baptist.
First Baptist church, the pastor, Dr. J. B.
Hawthorne, will preach at 11 a. m. The
sermon will be on the text: "The Kingdom
of God is within you." The church is cordially
invited to attend all services.

Rev. Dr. Henry McDonald, pastor of the
Second Baptist church, corner Washington
and Mitchell streets, will preach at 11 a. m.
and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock
a. m. The church is cordially invited to
attend all services.

At the West End Baptist church today
the usual services will be held by the
pastor, Rev. Dr. Henry McDonald, at 11
o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. The
church is cordially invited to attend all
services.

Spiritual.
The First Spiritual church will meet in
Good Templars hall, No. 424 North Broad
street, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock a. m.
and 8 p. m. The church is cordially in-
vited to attend all services.

East End, Poplar Springs.—Preaching at
11 a. m. by Rev. W. D. Shea.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:45
o'clock p. m. by Rev. W. D. Shea, pastor.
Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. by
Rev. W. D. Shea, superintendent.

Tate Springs, Tenn.
This famous resort is rapidly filling with
representative people from all the southern
states. Atlanta is well represented. The
management is giving better satisfaction
than ever before.

Through the Atlanta railway, arriving
at 9:30 p. m. Returning leave for Atlanta
at 10:30 p. m. Through the Atlanta railway,
arriving at 9:30 p. m. Returning leave for
Atlanta at 10:30 p. m.

**Glenn street Baptist church, corner of
Smith and Glenn streets. Preaching and
sermon at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.
Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are
invited to come. W. H. Johnson, superin-
tendent.**

**Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum
and West Hunter streets, A. G. Ward, pas-
tor. The regular services will be at 11
o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. The
church is cordially invited to attend all
services.**

**First Methodist church, Rev. John B.
Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m.
and 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday
school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. by the pastor.
The church is cordially invited to attend
all services.**

**Trinity church, corner Whitehall and
Trinity avenue, Walker Lewis pastor. Ser-
vices and sermon by Rev. W. W. Wade,
pastor, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.
Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. by the
pastor. The church is cordially invited to
attend all services.**

**The Boulevard church, corner Boulevard
and Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pas-
tor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. by
the pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by
the pastor. No services at night. Epworth
League meets at 8 o'clock p. m. Friday
evening. Social meeting at 8 o'clock p. m.
All warmly invited.**

**Mariposa street Methodist Episcopal
church, communion at morning service, fol-
lowed by class meeting. At 8 o'clock p. m.**

Rev. J. M. Wolfe, Sunday school at 9:30
o'clock, P. R. Hodges, superintendent.

**Park Street Methodist church, West End.
J. W. Roberts, pastor; preaching at 11
o'clock a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian, and
at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor; Sunday
school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meet-
ing at 7 o'clock p. m.**

Presbyterian.
Central Presbyterian church, Washington
street, Rev. J. D. Strickland, D. D., pas-
tor; preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by the pastor;
communion after the morning sermon; bat-
tism and children's services at 8 o'clock p. m.
at 8 o'clock p. m. Preaching at 8 o'clock
p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets
at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Professor W. W.
Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Mont-
gomery and Charles W. Otley, assistants.
Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednes-
day, at 8 o'clock p. m.; young men's prayer
meeting on Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m.

**The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel Sun-
day school will meet at 9 o'clock p. m. at
the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets;
J. W. Shaffer, superintendent. All are cor-
dially invited to attend. Religious services
every Sunday and Friday at 8 o'clock p. m.**

**Edgewood mission will meet at 3 o'clock
p. m. near Pearl street and Georgia rail-
road, every Sunday and Tuesday at 8
o'clock p. m. All are welcome. J. C.
Shaffer, superintendent; John J. Eagan, as-
sistant.**

**Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, cor-
ner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert
B. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.
and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sun-
day school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. by the pastor.
Meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m.
at 8 o'clock p. m. All are welcome.**

**The Barnett Presbyterian church, corner
Marble and Hampton streets, Rev. L. B.
Marble, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 o'clock
a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. Prayer meet-
ing Thursday night, 7:45 o'clock. Elders
and deacons meet at 8 o'clock p. m. The
church is cordially invited to attend all
services.**

Episcopal.
St. Philip's cathedral, corner Washington
and Hunter streets, Rev. W. H. Knight,
Dean. Litany at 10:30 o'clock a. m.; morn-
ing prayer and holy communion, 11 o'clock
a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8
o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.;
week day services Wednesday, 10:30
o'clock a. m.; Friday, 8 o'clock p. m.
Seats free; public cordially invited; ushers
at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. by
the Rev. Mr. Whaley at 8 o'clock p. m.
service.

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is a subject which has never occurred to
men who have never owned real estate,
and yet its importance is all pervading.

When a man buys property the first thing
that suggests itself to his mind is, "is my
title good?"

A simple investigation would show that many
titles in making out a chain of title in the
form of a lawsuit in regard to the very
home he is living in—a lawsuit that will
take years to determine, during which time
no sale can be made of the property, and
a lawsuit that may have to take days and
weeks and even months of his time in
attendance on the courts as witness or
party to the suit.

Titles in most of the southern cities are
examined by the lawyers, except in
those places where a complete copy of
the records is in possession of an abstract
or title guaranty company.

In Georgia all land was originally owned
by the state, which subdivided it into
quarters and these were in turn subdivided
into land lots, and later into small lots.

So that every title to be absolutely per-
fect beyond all peradventure is best to run
back to the state, the original grantor to
its citizens.

In examining a title one must have a
starting point and that starting point is
the simple record of the deed, the deed
owner, or the record of that deed in case
it is lost at the courthouse.

Any man can have a deed recorded for
a dollar or less. This makes the title
difference whether he loses the original
deed or not, as the record remains a per-
petual memorial of what the deed con-
tains, and is quite as good evidence of
his title. It is said by the lawyers to be
"that interest which a man has
in the land."

For instance, he may have the highest
or fee simple interest in the land, but
absolute interest to do with it as he
pleases; he may have only an estate for life
in it, which, in the case of a woman, is
which her dower right is to have, and
an interest for only a certain number of
years or until the performance of some
particular thing or the happening of some
event, and this is the case with a mortgage.

So that a mortgage, that is, one who
holds the property to secure some loan
made to the person mortgaging it.

Having secured this point above
referred to, the title is then examined back-
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MILLIONAIRE PATIENT

DELIGHTED WITH DR. COPELAND'S INEXPENSIVE TREATMENT

The Fact That It Costs but the Nominal Fee Rate of \$5 a Month
Not Deter the Rich From Enjoying Its Splendid Advantages.

The large and increasing numbers of very
wealthy people placing themselves under
the care of Dr. Copeland for chronic
infirmities of all kinds act upon a decidedly
common-sense principle. They know some-
thing of Dr. Copeland's consummate skill
in the handling of chronic maladies, some-
thing of his well-earned fame as one of
the master specialists of the profession, and
they feel that to deprive themselves of his
services because the cost is but \$5 a month
medicine included, would be very stupid, in-
deed.

Everybody will remember the statement
of Mr. J. H. Coon, founder of the Cold
Coast and Cuff Company, New York and Chi-
cago. Mr. Coon is a man of intellect and
humanity, one of the common sense mil-
lions of this country. His name is
known to 50,000 people and what he says
goes. Said he: "After taking treatment
with Dr. Copeland myself, I can easily re-
alize what a boon and blessing his light-
fees system must be to those in need of skill-
ed treatment and who would otherwise per-
ish for want of that skill on account of the
excessive fees usually charged. Still, it
is just as much the 'rich man's treatment'
as it is the 'poor man's treatment,' because
it is the system best adapted to mastering
the ill of our common humanity and of
rich and poor alike."

"The correct handling of seated chronic
maladies has been economized by Dr. Cope-
land till the poorest sufferer can afford it."

Consumption Averted.
Mr. H. M. Durant, proofreader on The
Constitution, says:
"Last October I had a severe attack of
grip, which confined me to the house for
a month or more. On recovering strength
I was to be about I found that I had
with a very bad cough, high fever,
chills alternately. The cough alarmed
I knew that consumption was inher-
ent. I had had catarrh of the head for years,
paid no attention to it, not realizing
the danger to which I was subject."

"As the cough continued to grow
worse and chills more violent, I became
weak that the least exertion would
completely exhaust me. I went to
well-known physicians, put myself under
their treatment, but got no relief. I
continued to grow weaker, my whole chest
sore, and the pain became so severe that
I could not sleep, not recline in any
position without great suffering."

"I began to despair, thinking that
there was no help for me, when I decided to
visit the Copeland physicians, scarcely with
hopes of receiving any benefit, but I
more hopeful after they had diagnosed
my case as a bad case of bronchitis,
catarrh of the throat and chest, and
cough, which was at times so violent that
I would almost faint from exhaustion,
actually relieved in three days."

"I had suffered for years with a bad
case of catarrh of the nose and throat. The
case had so affected my vocal organs that
at times I was unable to enunciate dis-
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FOURTH OF JULY IN HARD TIMES.

Some Famous Americans Tell Why It
Should Be Celebrated.

NEW ENTHUSIASM IS GREATLY NEEDED

Dr. Henry M. Field, Samuel Gompers, Pitt
John Porter, Dr. Dix, Dr. Shady and
Others Favor Big Celebrations.

Is the Fourth of July declining?

From end to end of the country this year newspapers have been calling out that we would have nothing to celebrate on Independence Day. A few months of slow legislation and business depression have made pessimists of men. They forget everything that is glorious and remember only those things which are faulty. They reason that because we are poor today we cannot afford to be proud of the splendid achievements in which we were rich yesterday. To offset the walling of these pessimists it is interesting to read what some of the leading pessimists have to say on this subject—men of big thoughts and big affairs; men who have felt the pulse of the people and who are broad enough to realize that there must be a bill on each side of every valley.

David Dudley Field's Brother.

From the Rev. Henry M. Field an optimistic word is particularly comforting. He is the editor of The Evangelist of New York, and one of the famous Field brothers, whose names are known from one end of the world to the other. Cyrus W. Field, to whose energy and enterprise is due the fact that we can now telegraph on wires laid under the ocean, was one of those brothers; David Dudley Field, the man whose heart and pen were wonderful kind, and who sympathized with the sympathy of all the world, was another; Stephen J. Field, associate justice of the United States supreme court, was another. During the past five years the family has passed through such vicissitudes as are rare to the lot of any one. Cyrus W. was a great organizer and died poor, his fortune and his happiness wrecked by the weakness of his own soul. From that beginning his family has passed through a series of misadventures. Business failure followed moral disaster, insanity, ill-health and death have come in the endless, dreary procession; yet Henry M. Field speaks happily of the country. His mind is big enough to look beyond the present darkness into coming light, and to brighten existing gloom with reflected beams from a sun that is not yet risen. He is broad enough to let his own unhappiness and his view of greater things, be said:

"Perhaps a soldier's view would be better for you than that of a clergyman. Still, I do not see why the black cloth of the clergy should not be as observant of men and times as the blue cloth of the soldier. We all ought to celebrate Independence Day. A paucity of money should not bring with it a paucity of patriotism. The Fourth of July is our country's birthday. We celebrate the birthdays of the members of our families and of our friends. Our friends and our families are important to us, but our country is important to every one, so it is doubly becoming to the public to celebrate it. There is no reason to lose heart. Everything will come right again, and the more enthusiastically we celebrate the sooner will it come right."

To Workmen.

Samuel Gompers, chief of the American Federation of Labor, is another optimist. Some might think that a good cause for pessimism, because he is constantly brought in contact with the most unpleasant result of the hard times. The men who work with their hands are the poor men, and nothing carries out the public's attention more than the sight of the poor man. "From him who has not it shall be taken away," more rigidly than hard times. The labor chief, however, thinks that thousands of the honest and industrious members of the organization of which he is the head are unable to get work, no matter how willing they may be to take it, and that the Fourth of July, 1894, there will be poverty and hunger and suffering among them such as no other Independence day for many years has seen. He is still of the wide mental grasp that rejects the temporary distress and looks forward to coming prosperity.

"If there is any day in the calendar that workmen ought to celebrate," said Mr. Gompers, "it is the Fourth of July. The workmen are the brain of a nation. No great battle ever can be won without them. Without the men who work with their hands we would never have had independence and we would never have kept independence. If we are passing through a period of misfortune now, we must remember that it is to some extent our own fault. A nation's misfortune are often accidental. An individual's may be. A nation's misfortunes do not come without cause and they are never so great that they cannot be cured. The workmen of America should celebrate the Fourth of July this year and every other year, because it is an anniversary of the birth of the means by which they maintain their rights and defend their rights and work out their own emancipation. They have in the past demonstrated their ability to defend themselves against those who would deprive them of government of the people by the people and for the people, and because of the Fourth of July and what it stands for they will be in a position to do it again if coercion ever demands as long as the world lasts."

The Views of the Man Who Fights.

It is most unlikely that any man living outside the district surrounding New York will recognize the name of Rev. John L. Scudder. They will realize his right to appear in this symposium, however, when they learn that he is a minister of the church, but, like Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, he is of the church militant. Dr. Scudder began to make his name known in Jersey City by looking out for the people who have suffered most through hard times. He organized there a People's palace—founded on Walter Besant's marvelous London Institution—a boys' club, a girls' club, a nurses' club, and a club for the working people, a gymnasium for such as needed it and could not afford to pay high prices, a "church saloon" and a pawnshop, which charged during the winter reasonable rates of interest. Now, in the spring, he has begun a wider movement; he has started in to purge his city of viciousness and corruption in a way which is quiet, but effective. Dr. Scudder writes:

"The popular conception of the 4th of July is a double one, the difference in sentiment being determined largely by age. The younger portion of the inhabitants consider it their duty to make as much noise as possible, while it is the ambition of the older portion to get as far away from the noise as their means will allow. These are the two leading errors. To the majority of the people the Fourth is merely a holiday, an occasion for merry-making."

"The birthday of the nation like that of the individual is a day to be enjoyed. I doubt if the patriotic element is as prominent in the popular mind as it was in former years. Public exercises, consisting of orations and patriotic music are not so frequent or well attended at they once were. Like Thanksgiving Day the Fourth of July is degenerating into a day of mere amusement. Now it should be our purpose as citizens to emphasize the patriotic element as far as possible, for American patriotism appears to be sinking in the sea of universal greed and selfishness. To the way to cultivate this patriotism is not by delivering grandiloquent speeches upon the strength and beauty of the American flag and the diary heights to which it can be raised by carefully preserving the past."

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

New Drugs—New Store—Experienced Druggists.

The unique new store of Goldsmith & Edmondson, on Whitehall street, opposite the new theatre, is rapidly coming to the front. They are getting the best of the first-class drugs, fresh and new, and they will be sold at low prices as elsewhere. The store is a new one, and is compounded by an experienced and careful pharmacist. Call for what you need. Fresh goods.

To the Travelling Public.

Why pay \$2.50 and \$3 a day when you can go to the New Allen house at Americus, Ga., for the same for \$1.00 per day? Strictly a first-class \$2 house. When in Americus stop at the New Allen house, where there are three and four stories to get to your rooms, everything on second floor. Rooms with private bath, new furniture, and everything else that a new traveler needs. Can't be excelled for the price; polite and attentive. No extra charge for them. We guarantee satisfaction. Give us a trial and you will not regret it. For month and week. In the city and large parties.

Swallowed by Night.

CHAPTER I.

An Unanswered Hall.

"But you must not go. You must not go, Fred," cried the girl, throwing her arms around the young man. "After that dreadful scene between you and Joe in the High street yesterday, to meet him on the pier at midnight in the night! Do grant my first request and break the appointment! If anything should happen to you it would kill me!"

"What can happen? I am not afraid of any man in Filkfield. I tell you, Nannie, he wrote in such a way I could not refuse. I promised him I would not go, and he said I was afraid."

"He will kill you, my Fred. Oh, my love, he will kill you. He is desperate, and when he is desperate he is dangerous. Do not go, and that I am engaged to you, and my father knew of it, I thought at first he was going to strike me, and then I thought he was going to die!"

Young Carrington took his sweetheart in his arms and kissed and tried to reassure her, but she would not be comforted.

"Why on the pier and at midnight? And this night without a moon, and no one ever there at such a time?" she asked, with a moan.

"I do not know, Nannie, dear, but I am able to take care of myself; I am as good a man as he, and I shall be on my guard, darling, for your sake."

She went on and on, and wept and sobbed. After many vain attempts to soothe her, he tore himself away and left her weeping in the drawing room.

He set out at half past eight at a quick pace to keep his appointment with Joe Bolger, cousin to himself and cousin also to Nannie Wilton, the girl he had just left, and who had been waiting for him in the room of Filkfield, in Sussex.

Without meeting a soul Carrington reached the sea end of the pier. Here he found waiting for him the stout, middle-aged man he had come to see in spite of his sweetheart's entreaties.

Just at this moment a third man, Dunford, entered from the room to the shore, and the two men, standing on the parapet a quarter of a mile from Carrington and Bolger, lit his pipe.

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The man on the parapet smoked his first half of his pipe in anything but peace. He was disturbed and pained by loud voices. One he recognized as Fred Carrington's son, and the other as the stout, middle-aged man, in which Dunford himself was a brewer. The cousins were of an age, about twenty-five, Dunford ten years older.

At length, to the relief of the voices fell, and after a quarter of an hour foot-prints stepped on the gravel, and he could dimly make out the figure of a man. It was Carrington. The latter continued in a tone of exasperation: "Your rows with Bolger will have a bad end; either of you two will say or do something there will be no getting over."

"What business is that of yours?" said Carrington, sharply.

"For shame," said Dunford: "It's bad enough when neighbors fall out, but you and Joe Bolger are cousins. Last night in the High street you and he all but came to blows, and here you are, on the sea end of the pier, bellowing and roaring at one another like bulls!"

"Bellowing and roaring," repeated Carrington, in the tone of one made uneasy by the words, and changing his manner from indignation to scorn. "Bellowing and roaring, with George Dunford listening, playing eavesdropper in the dark!"

"Eavesdropping with the whole length of the pier between you two men!" cried Dunford, with a good-humored smile.

"Only you and I, and the national life, for it is an indication of general patriotism. None but one who desire to see the country prosper and the people happy, would say that the anniversary of this country's birth should be less enthusiastically celebrated in hard times than in good times. On the contrary, it is when times are hard that we should be most patriotic. Let us celebrate the Fourth of July with more vim than ever before."

From a Famous Soldier.

General Pitt John Porter was an interesting figure. He was one of the most important soldiers. The fact that he went through the long and hard struggle to obtain credit—the rank which his service on the field earned—because of the struggle with the money known in every place where a newspaper is read, makes them still more interesting.

"Harder the times," said General Porter, "the more we should celebrate the Fourth of July. The fact that he went through the long and hard struggle to obtain credit—the rank which his service on the field earned—because of the struggle with the money known in every place where a newspaper is read, makes them still more interesting."

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Still the New Goods Arrive—Case after Case. Every day of the past two weeks has brought us something new. Goods bought at end-of-season-prices, which we can afford to sell at figures never before possible. Read every line; the item you miss may be just the one you most want to see. Over 300 cases of new, seasonable merchandise opened last week.



What goods cost now and what goods cost a few months ago are two very different items. We are just back from market where we bought hundreds of cases of Seasonable Stuffs which we can sell fully one-fourth less than the same goods would have COST us two months ago. READ THE PARTICULARS.

Ladies' Oxfords.

Ladies' French Kid, Hand turned Carmine Ox-fords. This is one of our latest styles, seamless, with long patent leather tip; a very stylish and comfortable wearing shoe. The price was \$4, now \$2.50

Costumes to Order.

We are prepared through our Dressmaking Department to produce costumes to order on short notice. Evening outfits, street dresses and waists made up in the best manner. Special prices for the summer months.

Ladies' Corsets.

An odd lot, bought from a bankrupt stock. Some very fine ones included if you can get your size. Some up to \$2.50 each. On sale in basement salesroom at 50c

Children's Dresses.

White dresses for children 6 months to 4 years. Made of nice quality cambric, trimmed, with deep hem and cluster tucks at bottom and inserting and, cluster tucks back and front of yoke. Edging on neck and sleeves and full saah. 98c

Gingham Dresses.

For children of all ages. The daintiest line of well-made and perfect fitting little garments ever placed on sale. Special attention is asked to a lovely quality gingham dress, full shoulders, embroidery trimmed, at \$2.00

Face Veiling.

A closing sale of odd pieces. An assortment of about 35 pieces, black and white, almost any style you choose and worth all sorts of prices. Per yard, all at 10c

Standard Patterns.

We have taken the agency for these famous patterns and keep in stock a full assortment of all sizes from which to select. These are the best patterns on the market today. A point we thoroughly satisfied ourselves about before we accepted the agency. Catalogue and fashion sheets free at the pattern counter.

Dress Goods.

Novelty Wool Dress Goods. Our entire line. Examine them closely. The better you know them the more you will appreciate them. 40 to 46 inches wide, all wool, worth up to \$2.00 yard, now 85c

Out of Town People

Can write for what they want and get it just the same as if they were at the counter. Write for samples. Write for information. Write for our catalogue if you haven't it. We have a trained force of people whose only duty it is to look after your wants.

China Silks.

The genuine washable kind. A select line of new patterns just received. Styles you have not seen before. The genuine Habutai silks that wear like a pair of handkerchiefs. Price now 85c

Ladies' Oxfords.

Ladies' Vic McKay Sewed Button Boots, Phil. patent tip. This shoe combines solid comfort with good style, and has the wearing qualities of the \$4.00 and \$5.00 kind. We will close them at \$1.50

Standard Patterns.

Tested and proven to be the best paper pattern now before the public. Modern and up to date. All the good points and none of the bad. Now on sale at our store. Fashion sheets and handy catalogues free.

Hosiery.

333 doz. Ladies' Fast Black Light Weight Hose, Richelieu Rib, Rembrandt and plain, made of two-thread Egyptian Mao cotton, silk finish, double heel and toe, worth 40c the world over, our price 25c

Men's Neckwear.

Men's All Silk New Style Colored Ties and Four-in-hand ties reduced from 50c and 75c to 39c each

Men's Shirts.

Men's White Unplanned D.T. and D. Shirt, 2.00 linen bosom lined with Butcher's Linen, hand made button holes, continuous facings, reinforced front, Ulica Mills Muslin, regular worth \$1.00, special price 69c each

Ladies' Aprons.

Big lot of Ladies White Lawn Aprons, deep hem imitation cluster tucks, very wide and full size, worth up to 35c each, for this special sale 19c

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Dongola Cloth Top Hand turned 8-Box Patent tip. The Elsie is the newest thing out in the shoe line. If you want something really neat and nice this is the shoe and our price is only \$2.00

Japanese Fans.

A new lot. The newest styles and colorings. Made up in the best possible manner. The kind you generally see at 85c each. We secured a big sample line and got them very cheap. A remarkable line at 25c

Silexo, Marvelous Silexo

The new scouring soap, the best thing yet placed on sale for cleaning metal, wood and all sorts of scouring purposes. On sale in our basement salesroom at 5c

Goat Rugs.

North of China Goat Rugs, white and grey. A new shipment just received; full size and length. All first quality and fully deodorized. Our price \$1.95

Turkish Rugs.

The real Eastern article, the kind you cannot be mistaken in, direct from the Oriental empire. On choice line to select from which must be closed at once. You can buy an elegant rug for \$14

Ladies' Gloves

And Mitts. The celebrated Kayser patent, finger tipped Silk Gloves, in black and colors. Mitts from 25c up. Gloves from 50c up. Special lot of colored Taffeta Gloves at 15c pair

Jap. Mattings.

Now is the time to cover your floors while the prices are so small. Full assortment of China and Jap Mattings. By the roll up from \$4. Also complete line of Japanese Reed Portiers and Bamboo Floor Awnings.

The Modern Store! The Model Store!

Up to Date Throughout

The quickest Cash and Bundle Service, the best Light and Ventilation, and Prices as NOWHERE ELSE.

SPECIAL---VERY SPECIAL---ITEMS AT SPECIAL---VERY SPECIAL---PRICES.

87 pieces of the finest imported Wash Goods, French Japonettes, Scotch Ginghams, Figured Mulls, etc., 25c and 35c yard heretofore.....Now 12½c

56 pieces Columbian Crepon and Striped Creponette, a favorite 12½c fabric, very desirable styles.....Now 5c

5,000 yards of the finest Swiss Embroidery, widths up to 12 inches, value up to \$2, odd pieces from broken sets, the greatest bargains of the entire year, your choice.....25c

25 of our finest Novelty Suits of wool Dress Goods, entire remaining stock of fine Suits, \$20 up to \$40.....Choice now \$10

125 pieces fancy weaves of all wool Dress Goods, good as the world has ever produced to retail at from 60c to 85c yard.....Now 39c

Our entire stock of high class Dress Goods, other than plain weaves, goods always retailed from \$1.25 to \$2 yard.....All at 75c

A 50 piece lot new Wash Silks, genuine Habutais, specially good patterns.....At 35c

50 dozen Infants' white Lawn Caps, a job lot bought at very much under their regular price. See them.....At 50c

25 dozen Ladies' light weight Muslin Gowns, cut full length and width, trimmed with cluster tucks, Lace and Inserting, beautifully made and perfect fitting, garments easily worth \$1.50 each.....Each 98c

50 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, bleached and natural, extra large size.....Each 10c

100 gross of the famous Cream Oatmeal Soap, 3 cakes in a box, handsomely wrapped, This is one of the best bargains we offer. It is as good as any 10c a cake in the world. 12½c box

50 pieces of black Lace Striped Lawns, fast black, guaranteed, worth 15c.....Now 8c yard

1,000 pieces of all Silk Ribbon in all shades and widths, and formerly all prices, Now 5c yard

500 fine natural handle Gloria Silk Umbrellas, all fine handles in hard wood twists and knobs, the \$1.50 quality.....Now 98c

To clean out our Cotton Challis and fancy Lawns, perhaps 5,000 pieces, the whole thing offered tomorrow.....At 2½c yard

A complete and new assortment of Ladies' Chemisettes in all colors and white Linen, former price 35c.....Now 19c

160 pieces of Torchon Laces, all widths and qualities, 1 to 4 inches wide, worth up to 20c yard, on bargain table.....At 9c yard

1,000 yards of regular 10c quality of India Linen tomorrow morning.....At 3c yard

100 pieces of fine striped Sheer India Linen, nice quality, never sold less than 15c yard, tomorrow they will be.....5c

Several cases of fine fancy colored Lawns, in all the newest shadings and patterns, all season have been 12½c.....Now 6½c

"Scone Batiste," a whole lot of new ones just received, bargain counter in the morning for.....5c yard

That Basement

Comes forward with the greatest of all its great sales. The half hundred cases of new goods added during the last few days are the bargain wonders of the times.

5,000 yards Satin Stripe Sheer white Lawn, good value at 15c, yours for 10c.

Two cases Striped and Plaid Lawns, pure white, at 7½c.

999 yards pure white Crepe, something new in dainty stripes, just the thing for cool serviceable Dresses, at 10c

Another lot wool Challis, light shades, yours for 9c.

See our counter of solid figured and striped Crepons, all go at 7½c.

Bengal India Lawns, 32 inches, worth everywhere 12½c, yours for 7½c.

5,000 yards Dress and Apron styles Ginghams only 4c.

A solid counter of short lengths in 7c quality Indigo Prints at 4c.

10-4 Sheeting—another shipment to go at 12½c.

8 bars Glory and Just-Out Soap for 25c. Full pound bar Family Soap 5c.

Cream Oatmeal Soap, an elegant toilet Soap, price for box of 3 cakes 12½c.

Boys' Shirt Waists, all sizes, 21c. Ladies' Gauze Vests 5c. Extra quality Vest with Tape neck, 10c.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Any style garment can be found on our bargain table at 69c.

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Vic McKay Sewed Button Boots, Phil. patent tip. This shoe combines solid comfort with good style, and has the wearing qualities of the \$4.00 and \$5.00 kind. We will close them at \$1.75

Belt Buckles.

Have you seen the line we show? Superior silver and white metal—any kind or price to your liking. Special attention is called to a lot of white metal, the kind that will not tarnish. Beautiful designs. Each 23c

Modish Frocks.

Every woman is more or less interested in her good appearance. The primary requisite is proper apparel. We are primarily dress goods people and can supply you with the right things at the right prices.

Stationery

At prices never dreamed of by the book stores. Our famous big value box prices of stationery of real high line paper and two pages of each copy to match, always book stores at 25c our price 25c

Umbrellas

For men, women and children, all kinds and all prices. We ask very special attention to our genuine English Gloria, 26-inch paragon frames, crook handle umbrellas at 98c

Misses' Shoes.

Misses Dongola McKay Sewed Button Boots, Phil. patent and Dongola tip. This is a genuine good shoe, with solid leather in the sole and outer sole and leather counters and will wear as long as a \$2.00 shoe. Price \$1.00

Glassware.

Thin Blown Tumblers, "Crystal," each 5c
Thin Blown Tumblers, barred, each 5c
Thin Blown Tumblers, Greek and Star, each 5c
Heavy Goblets, imitation of cut glass, good for hotel use only, each 40c
The Fifth Avenue Goblet, beautifully engraved, only 100
Vine Glasses, imitation cut glass, only 40c
Imitation Cut Glass Peppers and Salts, each 40c
Pepper and Salts, pink, blue and delicate green, each 100c
Massena Cans, patent drip top, worth 20c, each 100c
Sugar Bitters, genuine English porcelain, each 100c
Berry Bowls, best imitation cut glass in the market, each 100c
Ice Creams or Fruit Sauces to match, 100c
Luk Stands 100c

Chamber Sets.

Just received, 100 sets, embracing every variety and manner of decoration, at 35c 1-3 off.

Dinner and Tea Sets.

An enormous quantity of 21c Dinner and Tea Sets just arrived in all goods, styles and decorations at prices never offered before in Georgia.

Brooms.

We have just closed a contract with a large manufacturer of brooms and bought at such figures as will enable us to sell them at prices never before offered.

Men's Shoes.

Men's American Calf Handsewed Plain Opera Toe. This is no piece never offered before in Georgia.

Ladies' Waists.

Ladies' Shirt Waists and Fancy Waists of all sorts. Special styles at 75c, worth up to \$1.35. Don't fail to see our Ladies' shirt front Shirt, choice lot of patterns. At \$1.25

Extra Skirts.

Ladies' tailor made Skirts, all wool Storm Serge, new wide gored shape, just the thing for summer wear, with the popular Shirt Waists. Each \$5

Ladies' Hose.

300 doz. Ladies' Hot Weather Hose, Lisle ribbed, all the novelty ribs in fast black and fancyboot patterns. (Gause Lisle, dull Lisle and brilliant Lisle, onyx, black Lisle, Hermsdorf black and Royal stainless steel.) Every pair warranted not to crack. 60c

Duck Suits.

300 new Duck Suits—white with small figures, medium and dark grounds, etc., a complete assortment of all sizes, well made and perfect fitting. Choice \$1.98

Her Feet

Should be properly attended. Nothing takes away to much from a pretty woman's good appearance as badly dressed feet. Our Shoe and Hosiery Departments are prepared to do the work as it should be done.

Ladies' Skirts.

Made of good quality muslin. Cut full width to conform with the dress skirt styles; yoke bands; deep embroidered ruffles; perfectly made. Worth \$1.25 each; now 75c

Corset Covers.

Ladies' Muslin Corset Covers, square neck, embroidery trimmed, double row of cluster tucks down front. A remarkable value. On sale in basement salesroom at 25c

Men's Half Hose.

300 doz. Gents' Half Hose, made to fit, made out of stuff that will wear. Tan, Black, Navy Blue, Fast Black and Unbleached Balbriggan. Double sole, half-applied heel and toe. 25c

Housefurnishing Goods.

In the housefurnishing line we defy competition at prices will show:

Ladies' Corsets.

The best line ever shown in the South. Corsets to fit the figure, Corsets for short people, Corsets for tall people. We are prepared to fit your shape whatever it may be.

Listen!

100 Piece Dinner Set in English porcelain, blue decorations, worth \$12.50, our price \$5.99
112-Piece Dinner Set in four styles of decorations, both blue and brown, worth \$15, our price \$9.99
100-piece Dinner Set, Vienna China, spring pattern, assorted decorations with gold traced handles, worth \$25, our price \$12.99
100-piece Dinner Set, Vienna China, assorted decorations, LaFontaine pattern, striped gold handles, perfect handles, worth \$40, our price \$21.99
56-piece Tea Set, Vienna China, assorted decorations, striped gold handles, worth \$15, our price only \$9.99

IT IS A FREE FOR ALL

Colonel Livingston Says the More in the Race, the Better.

SILVER WILL BE THE MAIN ISSUE

He Concludes That It Will Be a Clean Out Fight.

FOR FREE COINAGE HIMSELF

Senator Walsh's Friends Assure Him of Their Support for the Long Term.

Washington, June 30.—(Special.)—It is probable that the knowledge that Hon. M. A. Candler has consented to make the race for congress against Colonel Livingston was known in Washington before it was in Atlanta. The truth of the matter is, it has been discussed very much here for the past few days, and considerable information has been given out from the quiet from the Georgia boys of the interior department who have seemed to know a good deal more than they cared to tell about Mr. Candler's candidacy for congress. One of them told a member of the Georgia delegation yesterday that he had it straight from Atlanta, that Colonel Candler's announcement would be made in a day or two. This morning, on hearing the report verified, he said: "Didn't I tell you so?"

What Livingston does not seem to be in the slightest degree annoyed at the announcement of the candidacy of his new competitor. "Why, it does not bother me a bit," said he. "I will, of course, go home as soon as I can conveniently get away from here, looking into the situation, and meet the people of the district. If they prefer Colonel Candler to me, all right. If they prefer me to Colonel Candler, it will be all right all the same. In the meantime they will, of course, study the situation, and thoroughly post themselves. Colonel Candler, I believe, reckoned among the bitterest enemies of silver coinage in Georgia, as it is probably in pursuance of a definite line of policy that he announced his candidacy. I have voted and worked for free coinage all the time I have been in congress. Colonel Candler stands on record against the free coinage of silver. On December 13, 1878, when a vote was taken on a substitute to a financial bill offered by Mr. Bland, and providing for the free coinage of silver dollars containing 400 grains of silver, Mr. Candler was one of the thirty members who voted against it, thus placing himself on record against free coinage."

Not Fretting.

"Oh, I am not fretting about the matter," the colonel continued. "I have, in every vote and act during the four years I have been in congress, endeavored to carry out the wishes of the democratic party as expressed in the national and state platforms. I have attended to business closely, and I do not believe my people take any special notice of my record. I am here, however, especially looking after the return of the tariff bill to the house, which is expected in a few days, and the action to be taken next week by the senate on our exportation bill, which will then go to a conference between the two houses. There are also other matters affecting my district, which I am trying to push through before the session closes. I know nothing of the methods to be adopted by Mr. Candler in his campaign, consequently I have no opinion to express as to what he will accomplish. I am, however, very anxious to see what position he will take on the great questions which now agitate the country. I am willing to compare congressional records with him."

The Exposition Bill.

"The chief regret that I feel at the development of opposition now that I do not like to have any interfering with my work on the exposition appropriation bill, in which I am deeply interested, and will let opposition interfere with it. We are going to get that bill through, and I am never more satisfied of a thing in my life. Just as soon as it comes from the senate, we will take it up in the house, and pass it. There is practically no opposition to it in the senate, and as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way it will pass the senate by a probably unanimous vote. When it comes to the house it will have the hearty support of the entire Georgia delegation, and of Speaker Crisp. I do not think there is the slightest possible doubt but that it will go through with a rush as soon as we are able to take it up."

Will Take the Stump.

"Will you speak in your district?"

"Certainly I will. I will just meet my people face to face, and let them know what we will talk over the situation in a quiet, home-like way. I have not yet communicated with my friends, and simply take this occasion to ask them to bear in mind that I am here at work; that I will be a candidate for re-nomination; that I trust I will have merited their support, and that I will be home to talk the matter over with them in a few days. As you say, I do not think I am asking too much in asking the people of Fulton county to help me this time. I want their help, and I believe I will get it."

His Friends Glad to Hear It.

Senator Pat Walsh has received a great many telegrams from Georgia today applauding his act in formally announcing for the senate, and making pledges of support. Much interest is taken in the contest among the Georgians here. They expect the strength of the four announced candidates to be very evenly divided. Walsh has made a good record, however, and it is generally agreed that he will prove a hard man to turn down.

The senate having adjourned over yesterday until Monday, only the house was in session today, and the heat in the chamber was so intense it was not in session long. Speaker Crisp and his son, Charles, took the boat for Old Point tonight to spend Sunday, and enjoy the sea breezes. They return tomorrow night.

Waiting on the Senate.

As the house is far ahead of the senate in work, and has the heat in the chamber upon its calendar to be acted upon, it may be that it will adjourn over Monday afternoon until Thursday to await the action of the senate on the tariff bill.

Congratulating Judge Maddox.

The friends of Judge Maddox are congratulating him tonight on the action of Chattanooga county, which went almost unanimously for him today, and as a result many letters of congratulation have been addressed to him. Judge Maddox and his friends were very much pleased. His state of mind is such that he has been very much pleased. His state of mind is such that he has been very much pleased.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The President's Reply to Pat Livingston.

Washington, June 30.—(Special.)—It develops today that the financial statement which Mr. Cleveland sent out by the press associations last Monday night was caused by a visit of some New York financiers over here. They came to persuade him to make another issue of bonds. They agreed to place \$500,000 in New York and New England.

But Mr. Cleveland remembered the protest that went up from the country when he made his first issue. He had no idea of facing another such protest, and he told these New Yorkers plainly that he would make no bond issue, even if they agreed to place them at a high premium. To emphasize his determination to make no further bond issue, to make this determination public and to attempt to stir up some little patriotism among our New York bankers he wrote that statement. In his blunt way he did it to let them know that they could not beguile him into another bond issue. He has determined that the gold reserve shall stick to the very stone floor of the treasury vaults with not enough gold dollars to speckle the stones before he shall make another bond issue.

It is, therefore, to be another issue of bonds during his administration, he says congress shall authorize it. He will assume the authority no more without an express act of congress.

The plain statement Mr. Cleveland made to the New Yorkers, who were the representatives of a big syndicate formed to force another issue of bonds and gobble them up, is said to have dissolved the syndicate. If that be true this money may be put out in other directions and matters financially may be eased up thereby.

RAN INTO A FREIGHT.

Accident to a Chesapeake and Ohio Train.

Washington, June 30.—The Chesapeake and Ohio train, which left here at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon over the Richmond and Danville road for Lexington Mo., at 4:45 o'clock ran into the rear end of a freight train which was on a siding and overlapped the main track of the road at Rapidan, Va. Sixty miles from this city. Mr. Harry W. Fuller, the general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, had both legs broken above the ankles and his left arm and face bruised. Mr. Fuller, who was sitting in the Pullman car, jumped from the moving train, and it is reported that he was the only person injured. A tramp on the freight train was also hurt. The damaged car was confined to the railroad tracks. After a delay of four hours traffic was resumed.

Mr. Fuller was brought here at 9:10 o'clock tonight on a special train from Rapidan.

Dall Day in the House.

Washington, June 30.—After objection had been made to consideration of various bills by unanimous consent in the house, committees were called for reports and the bill to readjust the salaries and allowances of the postmasters at Guthrie and Kingfisher, Oklahoma, was taken up. It was passed, and the bill was withdrawn. Twenty-nine pension and desertion bills, which had been favorably reported from Friday night's session, were passed, and the house, at 2:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

A Fatal Mistake.

Washington, June 30.—Mrs. L. E. Gannon, wife of the director of the choir of St. Matthew's church, where she services, in memory of ex-President Carnot, are to be held tomorrow, died this morning from an overdose of laudanum administered by mistake by her brother-in-law. Learning the result of his error he became frantic and attempted his own life and was removed to Providence hospital for treatment.

Chattanooga to the Rescue.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 3.—The Chattanooga National bank shipped \$20,000 in gold to the treasury today as Chattanooga contribution to aid in building up the gold reserve. C. A. Lyerly, president of the bank, said this was done in response to a circular letter from the United States treasurer, received today, wherein it was stated that the government wished to exchange currency for gold. There would be other shipments from Chattanooga.

HALF THE MEN DROPPED.

The Southern Railway Company Starts in by Reducing the Payroll.

Richmond, Va., June 30.—(Special.)—The working force of the Richmond and Danville railroad shops in Manchester were cut down about one-half this evening.

This action was unexpected, and it is not known whether the reduction will continue until fall or be temporary.

Some men who about 250 were put on, but nearly one-half this number had been taken back. The number dropped to-night, it is said, exceed 200, leaving about 250 at work.

Pistol and Knife.

The Man with the Gun Got the Best of the Fight.

Geneva, Ga., June 30.—(Special.)—At Howard's saloon above here, today, O. L. Matthews shot and mortally wounded Joe Amos. Last fall Amos burglarized Matthews' store. At the trial Amos was cleared. It was said the jury was intimidated by the mob, and Amos was set free. There has been bad feelings between Matthews and Amos. Today Amos charged Matthews with treating him unjustly. In the fight Matthews drew his pistol and fired two shots, one taking effect in Amos' chest and the other in the shoulder of Amos. He is not dead, but is in a critical condition.

PUT ON A NEW RECEIVER.

Bondholders Raise a Fund and Will Reorganize.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30.—(Special.)—Tonight United States Circuit Court Judge D. M. Key removed Temporary Receiver W. C. Adams, of the Chattanooga Electric Street Railway Company, and appointed C. W. Divine permanent receiver. The St. Louis Trust Company made the application for Adams' removal. The bondholders of the company have raised the money to pay the interest on the consolidated bonds, and the receiver will be out of the hands of the receiver and a reorganization will take place soon.

Shot Without Any Cause Whatever.

Athens, Ga., June 30.—(Special.)—Last night upon Harper was walking in the park here when he heard some mysterious talking, which started him. He was shot and died without an investigation. The ball struck a young man named George Jackson, causing a very painful, though not serious wound. Harper and Jackson were good friends and the former expresses great regret at the occurrence.

Predecessor Has a Lease of Life.

Chicago, June 30.—Judge Payne has granted a stay of execution in the case of Alexander Fenderson, because of the present hearing. Fenderson was sentenced to be hanged on July 30, but the court announced that the execution of the sentence will be deferred until the present insanity hearing is concluded.

Fighting the Anarchists.

Rome, June 30.—A most animated anti-anarchist campaign has been inaugurated in this congress, and bids fair to be closed among the leaders during his second term. He has not severed one iota from the Chicago platform in every vote he has cast.

FOR OUR GREAT FAIR

Senator Patrick Walsh Makes an Able Argument in Its Behalf.

ITS GENERAL SCOPE OUTLINED

The Government Should Aid by a Liberal Appropriation.

KIND WORDS SPOKEN FOR ATLANTA

There Is No Limit to the Natural Resources and the Possibilities of the South—A National and International Exposition.

Washington, June 30.—Senator Patrick Walsh was interviewed today by the Southern Associated Press about the national and international importance of the Atlanta exposition. Senator Walsh said: "The Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta for the display of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil and forest, will open September 1st, and close December 31, 1895. The promoters of this great enterprise have planned it on broad lines and will conduct it on such a liberal scale as to command the confidence and support of the people of the United States. The exposition will be the greatest of the south, it will embrace the entire union and will be open to exhibitors from Mexico, Central and South America."

"There is no reason why this country should not command the trade of the Spanish-American republics. From the geographical position of those countries and their proximity to the United States, our manufacturers and merchants should be able to command a large part of their trade. The United States should do a profitable business with the \$50,000,000 of the people to the south of us. England, France, Germany and Spain control the commerce which should, for the most part, belong to this country; American enterprise should at least command a fair share of it."

"The Cotton States and International exposition has this object in view; and with proper encouragement from the government and the people of this country, there is no reason why the effort should not be successful."

"The purpose of this national and international exposition is to make it bear the same relation to the people of the American continent that the Chicago exposition bore to the nations of the world. This is the object which the public-spirited citizens of Georgia and the south have in view. All the southern states are interested in making it a grand exposition of the industrial progress of their section of the union."

A Novel Feature.

"The colored people will take an active part. It is in contemplation to have a building exclusively devoted to them. This will contain their handicraft and show the advancement which the race has made in the useful arts. This exhibit will prove a novel and interesting feature. It will show the advancement the negroes have made since their emancipation. They would have made a most creditable showing at the world's fair, but Chicago was so distant as to make it impossible by reason of the great expense that would have to be incurred in collecting the evidences of their commendable progress in the mechanic and other useful arts. The location of Atlanta makes it certain for them to do that which was impossible at Chicago. The colored people are living in peace and friendship with their white fellow citizens, and they are working out their destiny in such a manner as to elevate themselves in the scale of humanity. The white people are deeply concerned in improving the moral and material condition of the negroes, and they are doing everything possible to educate them and to advance their religious and social well-being. The race problem, if it ever existed, has been solved, and the whites and blacks, in their respective spheres, are working amicably to build up the south."

"I dwell on the active part that the negroes propose to take in the exposition because their work will show to outsiders what they do not know. It will tend to understand the friendly relations which exist between the two races."

The Government Should Aid.

"In order to dignify and enlarge the scope of the Cotton States and International exposition, government aid and recognition are essential things to obtain in order to insure attendance from neighboring republics. The countries of Europe hold exhibitions because they encourage agriculture and manufactures. The liberal arts and commerce between the nations. They bring the intelligent and progressive people of the world together and afford object lessons for the education of the masses. They concentrate the best thought and progress of the nations in the arts and sciences. They remove passions and prejudices and work wonders in cementing people and nations in the bonds of friendship and lasting peace. The central exposition and the world's fair proclaimed to the civilized nations the power and greatness of this country. The benefits and blessings cannot be exaggerated. They have resulted in giving the United States, in the estimate in the public opinion of mankind, the place of honor at the head of the column among the nations of the world."

Federal Aid Justified.

"Only in a lesser degree has the south been benefited by the exhibitions at New Orleans, Atlanta, Augusta and other southern cities. Any amount of money honestly expended in the conduct of exhibitions is justified by the results. Our people from every state mingle together in generous rivalry, personal contact and the interchange of opinions remove the appetites of party and the prejudices of section. All rejoice in the common heritage of citizenship in a republic, which was founded to protect the rights and liberties of the people. The more intercourse and friendlier competition between the north and south in national and international exhibitions the greater respect will the people of one section entertain for the other, and the greater will be their ambition to promote the public good and to cherish in their hearts the patriotic sentiment that that integrity of the country and general welfare of the country are paramount to party and section."

The Bill and Atlanta.

"The bill now pending in congress making an appropriation of \$50,000, has been favorably reported by the committee in the house and senate. When it is considered that the government appropriated several millions to the world's fair at Chicago there should be no opposition to the appropriation of \$50,000 to the international exposition at Atlanta. In the success of which the people of the southern states are deeply concerned. An evidence of the public sentiment of the south, I cite the unanimous resolutions of the municipalities, cotton exchanges, boards of trades from Chicago to Galveston."

"Atlanta is known throughout the United States as one of the most progressive cities in the south. She has risen from the desolation of war to be a large, enterprising and prosperous community. I remember Atlanta in 1865, when she had less than a dozen houses and but few inhabitants. She has now closely upon 100,000 people and more than \$50,000,000 of taxable property; her growth has been rapid and substantial. Knowing the people as I do, and appreciating the amount of her enterprise, I have no hesitancy in saying that the Cotton States and International exposition, with the recognition and aid of the government, will be a triumphant success."

A Section Rich in Resources.

"The dormant wealth of the south cannot be exaggerated. The industrial possibilities of the southern states are limitless. In every field of human endeavor—in agriculture, in mining and in manufactures—no other part of the union affords like opportunities for investment and profitable development. In coal, iron, marble, granite, cotton and timber and in climate and water power, the south is the richest country in the world. These facts are forcing themselves to the attention of investors, and there is no more certain way to impress them upon the public mind of the country than the exhibition of the resources of the south. The instrumentality of the proposed national and international exposition at Atlanta."

"Henry W. Grady, the brilliant and accomplished young Georgian, whose genius and patriotism were appreciated throughout the union, died while literally loving a nation into peace, but his spirit still lives among the people of Georgia and animates to deeds of noble enterprise."

"The Atlanta exposition is national and international in its aims and purposes, embracing all the states of the union and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba and the West Indies. I consider it the duty of congress to make the appropriation. Were the sum twice as great it could not be more appropriately to a national enterprise more worthy of the support of the federal government and the patronage of all intelligent and patriotic American citizens."

TEXAS IS WITH US.

Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., June 30.—Colonel J. W. Avery, formerly director of the Atlanta Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta, commencing September 1, 1895, and continuing four months, appeared before the chamber of commerce this evening in behalf of the exposition. The chamber, after listening to Colonel Avery's remarks, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Galveston is a natural outlet to send abroad by the gulf the vast amount of breadstuffs and meat products of the great west, to which she is linked by direct railroads, and already enjoys foreign trade annually to the extent of nearly forty millions of dollars, and is capable of indefinite growth; and

"Whereas, the Cotton States and International exposition in Atlanta, Ga., September, 1895, for a third of a year, has for its object the four hundred million dollar trade of Mexico, the West Indies and Central and South America, the bulk of which Europe grasps, when we ought to have it, and can grasp it, with proper and united effort, and which will not only expand Galveston's export trade, but build up a return import business that is the problem of our southern foreign commerce needing solution;

"Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston, that it unqualifiedly endorses the object of said exposition as pre-eminently worthy of universal American co-operation."

"Resolved, that Texas should make an exhibit of her supreme resources as the first cotton, cattle and lumber state of the country, with no equal in area or soil or unsurpassed advantages for domestic greatness and foreign commerce."

"Resolved, that we earnestly ask our Texas state to the front for national progress, and to support the effort to encourage foreign co-operation with the movement by voting for the congressional measure for a national exhibit favorably reported by the house appropriation committee, of which a distinguished Texan is chairman, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the cotton exchange will pass similar resolutions Monday."

CHICAGO IN A FIX.

All Labor Organizations Threaten to Join the Strike.

PRICES ARE RAPIDLY ADVANCING

Ten More Railroads Practically Stop Handling Traffic.

NOTHING RUNNING BUT MAIL TRAINS

Western Union Operators May Be Called Out—This Strike Promises to Be the Greatest in the World's History.

Chicago, June 30.—The general managers of the roads centering in the city met in executive session at 12:30 o'clock, with the prospect of a prolonged meeting. Half an hour later an official statement was issued in which the managers say it is useless to deny that the strike is widespread and serious and that it has embarrassed the freight traffic of the west to the most serious extent of any strike since the eastern railroads of the seventies. At the same time, it is reported, but not verified, that the American Federation of Labor has informed Debs that it will go out whenever he desires. The federation is composed of men in various trades, none of which have any connection with railroads.

A meeting of the chiefs and masters of labor organizations in Chicago was held at the headquarters of the American Railway Union today for the purpose of passing resolutions denouncing the hiring of armed forces by corporations to oppose the contestants of the rights of labor. The question announced as involved was barely touched upon at the meeting, the resolution passed bearing chiefly on the attitude of the state officials and asking for the abrogation of franchises held by the railroads under the state law, which, it is claimed, is being violated by the roads in refusing to supply transportation facilities unless they are permitted to run Pullman cars. The most important clauses of the resolution bearing upon the action of the state officials were drafted by a woman, Mrs. Fanny Kavanaugh.

The swinging line of the many trade unions present was brought about by speeches made by one of the prominent labor leaders in the city. While not acting in concert, the unions were all pledged at or before the meeting to join in supporting the railroad men in their struggle and at a later meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the central division of the United Laborers, a committee was appointed to wait upon the officials of the American Railway Union and offer the united strength of every trade and labor organization in the city.

All Union Men Pledged.

The tender was made at headquarters this afternoon and it was pledged that every union man in the city would go out immediately if the officers of the railroad union deemed it necessary. The proposition made and accepted was that in case the trouble between the union and the railroads was not settled within the next day or two every union man in the city of Chicago, from the highest to the lowest, would be called out in sympathy with the railroad men.

At the lowest estimate this will mean a strike among the labor unions alone of over one hundred and fifty thousand men. Added to this will be the many thousands who will be thrown out of employment by the forced shutdown of all industries affected by the labor agitation.

It will mean for Chicago alone the enforced idleness of at least 200,000 men, not counting the railroad men who are now out of work. It will mean the crippling and great financial loss to hundreds of factories and corporations. The immensity of the lockout, or strike, cannot be estimated correctly at the present time and the ultimate disaster which is bound to follow is sufficient in appearance to cause the most courageous to shudder.

To Wait for Debs's Order.

When the proposition was made to the union officials today there was scarcely a man who did not pause to estimate the consequence. After a lengthy discussion of the executive board of the American Railway Union, President Debs accepted the offer of the unions on condition that they would not strike until called upon to do so by the union. Whether this call is issued is dependent upon the action of the railroads who are now fighting the union. The laborers and their followers all over the city have caught the strike fever and are already in the line of the west. Chicago is a long way off from the scene of the disturbance, but the men who will be thrown out of employment by the forced shutdown of all industries affected by the labor agitation.

MUST HAVE A STATE EXHIBIT.

North Carolina Business Men Bespeak the Atlanta Exposition's Success.

Charlotte, N. C., June 30.—(Special.)—If the rest of the state can be judged by Charlotte, North Carolina is heartily in favor of the Atlanta exposition. The business men of this city are doing everything in their power to place the exposition to be held in Atlanta in 1895, and will put forth every effort to make a good showing there for this enterprising commonwealth. In speaking with a number of representatives of business men today, they nearly all expressed themselves as enthusiastically in favor of this great fair. All of them were confident of its success. Atlanta is never undertook anything that failed, they said.

State Senator P. B. McDowell said: "Such an exposition tends to arouse competition between the states and to increase the wealth of the nation. It will extend our trade greatly and benefit our entire section. The south and west will take a strong interest and pride in it." McDowell is a member of the board of Laidley & Co., who manufacture cotton presses, boilers and engines, etc., which they sell throughout the entire south and as far down as Texas and Mexico.

Mr. H. C. Irwin, one of the most progressive grocery merchants in the city, said: "I don't see," he said, "why we of the south can't have a big exposition as well as the north. It is a long way off from here. In fact, it was too far away for many of our southern folks to get to. Atlanta is a better place to make an exposition for a government exhibit. The south ought not to neglect this opportunity, and I do not believe that each of the southern states could make a good-sized appropriation for this fair and never miss it."

On the Northwestern.

The strike on the Nebraska division was ordered late this afternoon. On the Northwestern the full strength of the union was shown when an order to the road men on the Galena division was issued and promptly obeyed. The firemen, trainmen, the operators and clerks, were all reported out tonight on the division mentioned and further orders were issued to tie up the Wisconsin division as soon as possible.

The most important tie up today of a new line was the strike ordered on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal. The men were out at 6 o'clock and the walk-out has resulted in the closing of a number of factories using oil as fuel.

It was reported at headquarters that the Calumet strike would result in the closing of the Standard Oil Company's plant and the Chicago sugar refinery. About 5,000 men are employed by the oil company here and about 2,000 at the refinery will be affected.

It was also reported that representatives of the American Railway Union have established a headquarters in this city and ordered the strikers to report to the office of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal. The strikers are being urged to report to the office of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal.

On the Queen and Crescent.

Cincinnati, June 30.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Strike Manager Fien issued an order calling out all the men employed on the first division of the Queen and Crescent system. The order applied to engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, and in fact, everybody connected with the operation of the road.

Pittsburg Will Be Involved.

Pittsburg, June 30.—A prominent official of the American Railway Union who has been in Pittsburg several days, left for Chicago tonight. Before leaving he said to a reporter:

"An attempt will be made Monday to bring out all the railroad men in this vicinity. I have been here for several days and expect full co-operation on their part. The men will be asked not to handle Pullman cars or Calumet Terminal. The strikers are being urged to report to the office of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal."

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The most important tie up today of

PALMETTO POLITICS.

Candidates Galore for Offices of High and Low Degree.

TRANS CONTESTING FOR THE SENATE

Governor Tillman and General Butler Are Stumping the State.

IN THEIR WAKE MANY OTHERS FOLLOW

The Canvass Is One Almost Wholly Confining to Reformers, the Conservatives Taking Little Part in It.

Columbia, S.C., June 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—The campaign in this state is a double-barrelled affair.

The fight for the United States senate between General Butler and Governor Tillman has of itself little or nothing in common with the contest for the governorship and state officers, which is so far confined to the reform faction, but at every speaking place both aggregations appear, so to speak, and perform for the edification and delation of the same audiences.

Never did a politician enter a contest with greater odds against him than does Senator Butler. In the campaign of '92 Governor Tillman carried the state by a majority of more than twenty thousand

GOVERNOR BEN TILLMAN.
The Leader of the Reformers.

In the democratic primaries, John C. Sheppard, the conservative candidate, received about 22,000 votes, carrying only the counties of Georgetown, Beaufort, Charleston, Richland and Sumter. Tillman carried thirty counties and received 55,000 votes in round numbers.

Senator Butler has not even the united or enthusiastic support of the conservatives. They, while saying nothing and realizing their condition of utter helplessness politically, are more or less split up among themselves. They include Cleveland democrats, platform democrats, free silverites, gold bugs, mugwumps, high license advocates, prohibitionists and dispensarians.

They have been by no means pleased by the course of Senator Butler in the senate. Many of them thought that on the election of Cleveland the senator should have become their champion at Washington and made a vigorous fight to control the federal patronage in their favor, asking no quarter of the Tillmanites and giving none. Senator Butler did nothing of the kind.

In most cases he refrained from interfering with the alliance members of con-

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER,
Candidate for Re-election to the United States Senate.

gress as to postoffices in their respective districts. In several instances it is claimed that he interested himself actively for the appointment to office of men especially distasteful to the conservatives, and, justly or unjustly, the impression became general among them that the senator had practically deserted their cause.

The result has been that the conservatives have for the most part ignored the meetings and left the senator to do his campaigning without their aid or interference. This was especially noticeable at the Sumter meeting Saturday. Sumter county is conservative. Sumter county has a population of nearly five thousand and not a hundred Tillmanites within its limits, and yet, notwithstanding that the meeting was held in the very center of the town, the decided majority of the crowd were country people and Tillmanites.

Senator Butler has, however, a very devoted following. Hundreds of old soldiers in every county love him. No South Caro-

JOHN GARY EVANS,
Candidate for Governor.

linian had a better record as a soldier, and his reputation for personal courage commands admiration in every part of the state. The entire revenue service in the state is at his back and his concessions to Tillmanites have brought about his ranks, especially in the Piedmont sec-

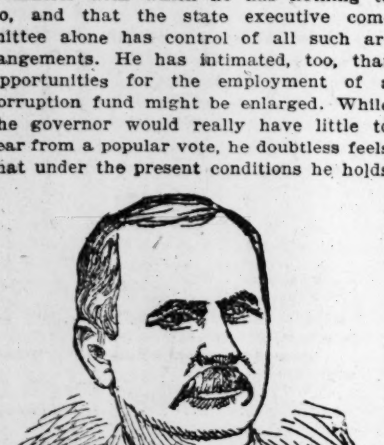
tion and in the mountains of Greenville and Spartanburg counties.

Butler is a Disadvantage.

While the conservatives are neither hot nor cold towards the senator, there is little reason to doubt that they will cast a fairly solid vote in his favor where they have an opportunity. In many counties where Tillmanism is most strongly entrenched

W. H. ELLERBE,
Candidate for Governor.

it will be an arduous task to get influential men who favor Butler to become candidates for the state senate and house of representatives. In those counties defeat would be a foregone conclusion and few men are unselfish enough to put themselves up merely to be knocked down for the sake of a political friend. In a county like Laurens, for instance, where Senator Irby lives and where only 800 out of 2,700 voters are conservatives, it is doubtful if any three men can be found to enter the list for General Butler, and consequently those 800 will be deprived of any voice whatever in the choice of a senator. It is in view of this that Senator Butler has proposed that at the primaries a separate box be provided in which the popular democratic vote of the entire state may be registered as between the two candidates, they binding themselves to abide by the result. Inasmuch as the proposition is consistent with the popular primary idea, which has always been one of the strongest cards that the senator has played. In rejecting it the governor has taken the position that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and that the state executive committee alone has control of all such arrangements. He has intimated, too, that opportunities for the employment of a corruption fund might be enlarged. While the governor would really have little to fear from a popular vote, he doubtless feels that under the present conditions he holds

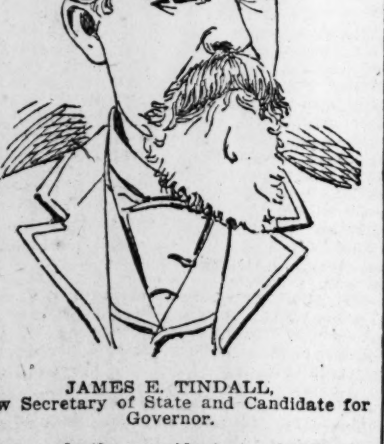
SAMPSON POPE,
Candidate for Governor.

a decided advantage, which, from purely chivalric considerations, he is not called upon to surrender.

The discussion of national issues has certainly not been the prominent features of the debates. A month ago, when Governor Tillman answered the alliance catechism, taking ground against the subversary and governmental control of railroads and telegraph planks of the Ocala platform, it was believed that an element in the alliance would be disposed to remonstrate against his leadership. This has materialized only to a trifling extent. A few letters complaining at the governor's position have appeared in The Cotton Plant, the state alliance organ, and it has been hinted that possibly a declared populist will run as representing the extreme Ocala notions. In this connection the name of Colonel Ellison S. Kelt, of Newberry, and of his son, Joseph L. Kelt, an ex-state senator from the same county, were mentioned, but gossip about them has about subsided.

Tillman for Free Silver.

Governor Tillman in his speeches advocates free silver and the issue of paper money by the government direct to the people. He condemns the failures of con-

JAMES E. TINDALL,
Now Secretary of State and Candidate for Governor.

gress and the president to fulfill the pledges of the Chicago platform and shows mercy to neither in the terms with which he characterizes their shortcomings.

Senator Butler's platform bears a strong resemblance to the governor's. He defends the democracy, however, claiming that the tariff bill, now certain to be passed, is the best before congress in recent years. He denies emphatically the governor's charges that the United States senate is corrupt and insists that, while his financial views widely differ with those of the president, that he is honest and sincere. The senator argues strongly for state banks of issue and agrees that the present national greenback issue might be doubled without danger.

Beginning with the opening meeting at Rock Hill, Governor Tillman and Senator Butler both discussed the dispensary and other South Carolina matters as well as the hackneyed free pass incidents and other personal affairs, and the public is familiar with the unpleasant episodes which followed at the Chester and Lancaster meetings. Fortunately, now it begins to appear

that the distinguished belligerents have come to the sensible conclusion that nothing is to be gained by these methods and that the remainder of the campaign is likely to be pitched on a higher and more respectable plane.

Governor Tillman is a better stump speaker than Senator Butler. He is a better stump speaker than anybody in this state, and, except in the southern states, his voice is clearer and stronger, and it never fails. The governor professes to enjoy campaigning, and certainly if he suffers any fatigue or distress from the exertion it is never discovered by his hearers. The governor's mind works like lightning when he is speaking and no occasion can be imagined when he was not ready with an answer quick, sharp and effective to any of the annoying questions which time and again have been put to him.

It is conceded that Senator Butler is the ablest campaigner yet pitted against the "blinker," as the governor is known among his admirers. The senator appreciates the advantage which his long experience in the upper house of congress has given him. He is wonderfully familiar with the history of all the federal legislation of recent years and discusses it with fluency and great cordiality. In this Governor Tillman is no match for him.

Some ten or twelve of the joint debates have already been held. About twenty remain and the windup of the tour will not be until the 8th of August, when the

W. T. C. BATES,
State Treasurer, and Candidate for Re-election.

closing meeting will be held at Abbeville. So far a more or less decided preponderance of the crowd at nearly every point have been sympathizers with the governor. At the opening meeting held at Rock Hill the day was Butler's because of the 800 men called "Coxeities" by the governor, hauled there by the Richmond and Danville railroad. At the Chester meeting it is said that the audience was about evenly divided, but at York, Lancaster, Camden, Sumter, Chesterfield and Bennettsville the demonstration was without doubt calculated to encourage the junior candidate.

Swinging Around the State.

The speakers began in the northeastern part of the state and have been gradually making their way seaward. Just now they are doing the Pee Dee section, where many of the men were at home in the brave days of a fortnight ago when they found them in Charleston; then they will sweep around to the Savannah and slowly follow its channel northward for a week, then they will veer to the center for the meeting in Columbia on July 23rd, and afterwards end the struggle before big audiences of Piedmontese and mountaineers in the up country.

Senator Butler's campaign is not over. He and his friends confidently predict success. They express themselves as perfectly satisfied up to date. As one of them remarked to me, "One thing is certain, the general has left a blue streak behind him." They say that while the senator has not made a show with hand primaries

W. D. MAYFIELD,
Superintendent of Education and Candidate for Re-election.

and shouters the crowds have been his, and that the indications are that the crowds have been without exception small, indicating that the masses of thinking people of the state are weary of Tillman, and therefore of policy, and that they are at home wrapped in sober contemplation. They think that this element of the yeomanry will be at the polls on election day and deposit a vote that will fall with a sickening thud on the governor's ears.

To form an idea of the inwardness of the campaign for governor and senator it is necessary to take an excursion backwards into the history of the last six months. It should be said though in the beginning that this fight is a private fracas among the reformers. Only reformers are in it. Men who have been identified with the conservative faction by force of circumstances as the "statehouse ring" in Columbia, are as completely strangers to the contest as are the people of North Carolina or Georgia.

The Two Ways.

It all came about in this way. Early in the year whisperings that there were two wings to the reform movement began to be heard. Editor Bowen, in The Cotton Plant, commenced a "March convention" of reformers, and he was taken as the spokesman of the Chicago platform and shows mercy to neither in the terms with which he characterizes their shortcomings. About the same time Senator Irby in a series of letters and telegrams from Washington denounced what he characterized as the "statehouse ring" in Columbia, including the gentlemen named above. The senator, through the reformers of his own county, Laurens, who passed a set of resolutions, took ground against the early convention idea. He wanted a reform to be friendly to the gubernatorial aspirations of John Gary Evans. The difference between the two wings widened until they came to be a yawning chasm. Then the idea was seized upon to hold a preliminary caucus of reformers to be composed of one delegate from each county. This caucus met in Columbia behind closed doors on the 4th of April, five days after the riot in Darlington. It was the Irby-Evans combination began to prosper. The early reform convention notion found little favor with the caucus, which issued an address, called a convention to meet on August 14th next and adjourned. This August convention is to be composed exclusively of reformers. On August 4th the reform club throughout the state are to meet and elect delegates to

county conventions, which meet on August 28th following, and thence turn elect delegates to the state reform convention of the 14th. In the clubs only those persons are to be permitted to vote who supported Tillman and the reform ticket in the campaign of '92, or who will pledge themselves to support it in the primaries this year. All reform candidates for governor and other state officers are to bind themselves

JOHN GARY WATTS,
Candidate for Adjutant and Inspector General.

to abide by and support the nominations of this August state convention. As the campaign meetings are held on August 4th, it follows that in at least two or three counties the campaign for state officers will be decided before the meeting is held. The general democratic primary elections will be held on August 28th. Unless the conservatives put out a ticket these will, so far as state officers are concerned, amount to a mere ratification of the action of the convention of August 14th. In these, by a lately adopted rule of the state anti-slavery committee, all white men who agree to abide the result will be allowed to vote. In this way the supporters of Weaver in '92, as well as the Haskellites of '90, will be allowed to participate.

Candidates for governor and state officers

How They Vote.

are not voted for directly. The popular vote is cast for a ticket of delegates to the democratic state convention, which meets in September, and makes the actual nominations. Unless the reformers in their clubs agree upon tickets for members of the executive committee, all white men who agree to abide the result will be allowed to vote. In this way the supporters of Weaver in '92, as well as the Haskellites of '90, will be allowed to participate.

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declares on the stump that he is "no compromise candidate." He is the nephew of the late General Mart. Gary, whose alleged political wrongs at the hands of the oligarchy have been so often urged as an excuse and cause of the reform movement. Circuit Judge Eugene Gary is his first cousin. Notwithstanding that, Ellerbe charges that he was on the fence and was a secret enemy of Tillman until after the latter's success was assured; he has managed to keep very close to the governor, so close in fact that his opponents find it almost impossible to eradicate the popular idea that the governor regards him as the legitimate heir of his leadership.

He Catches the Wool Hat Boys.

He is incomparably the most attractive stump speaker among the candidates for governor, and by his constant attacks on conservatives, in which the other candidates are from indulging, seems to succeed best in awakening the enthusiasm of the wool hats. In Spartanburg county, where Editor Larry Gantt is the king bee, Ellerbe and thirty reform clubs have already endorsed him. His prospects for success are flattering, if some of the other reform candidates do not break up the reform and cause to be held before the democratic primary to select one of these four contestants as the reform nominee.

Secretary of State James E. Tindal, of Charleston, is, perhaps, fifty-four years old, is a veteran of the confederacy with a good record, was educated in Europe and is a man of polished manners and considerable literary culture. It is probable he is less distasteful to the conservatives than any of the gubernatorial candidates, and that may account for his apparent weakness with the crowds. There are two other reasons, however, that should be mentioned. In the first place his speeches are gems of oratory and he shoots over the heads of his audiences, which seem to be enthralled more by joke-cracking than by social truths couched in elegant language. Again it is mentioned by some of his friends that when his name was first mentioned for the position he started in and then dropped out, and some of them do not feel satisfied on this score. Mr. Tindal is a planter by profession and is a thoroughgoing alliance man. His campaign speeches are full of moderation and sound advice for the people to come together again, relegating past differences and discords. He advises the farmers to stick to the alliance. His speeches are totally free of what the conservatives call demagogic appeals.

Dr. Sampson Pope, clerk of the state senate, is a Newberry man; he was a surgeon in the army and was one of the very earliest reformers. His enemies insist he is a very narrow man, but none deny that he has plenty of vigorous sense and rugged honesty. They all agree, too, that while as governor he might advocate extreme measures, his personal sincerity is beyond suspicion. It is a common remark among anti-Tillmanites that "Samps Pope is the honestest Tillmanite in the state." Dr. Pope's speeches have won for him universal respect and today he occupies an

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HUGH L. FARLEY,
Candidate for Congress, Fourth District.

enviable position in public regard. Dr. Pope left the campaign party at Lancaster last week, explaining that he could not afford the expense of a canvass, but that he was still in the race and would join the campaign party later. Dr. Pope boldly advocates the high tariff protection doctrine on the stump. He has published this week a card arguing against the plan of a separate reform convention and urging that all candidates be permitted to run in democratic primaries where all democrats will have a voice. This suggestion will find no response among the reformers. Dr. Pope is not looked upon as being really in the race. It is intimated that he has smelt a mouse in the air and is endeavoring to make his article alluded to above his first effort to call public attention to it.

All the candidates for governor favor the holding of a constitutional convention, which is to be voted upon in the general election. There is now little objection to it from any quarter.

Not Exactly a Beauty.

The only candidate announced for lieutenant governor is Dr. W. H. Timmerman, from Edgefield, the incumbent. He has a reputation of being the homeliest man in the state, and when he rises to speak the crowd invariably indulges in hilarious laughter. Dr. Timmerman is an Edgefield democrat who stands high in everybody's respect and regard, and there is nobody and no faction that would oppose his election. He is about sixty-five years old.

For secretary of state Senator J. R. Harrison, of Greenville, and Judge L. R. Hill, of Spartanburg, have been announced. Mr. Harrison has not appeared on the campaign yet. Mr. Hill made his first speech at Bennettsville Wednesday, where he abused Cleveland, praised Ben Tillman and said he wanted the office.

"Doll" Jones, of Abbeville, now phosphate inspector, and James Norton, of Marion, present chief clerk to the comptroller general, are candidates for comptroller general. They have made no speeches as yet.

For attorney general Mr. O. W. Buchanan, the incumbent, has no opposition.

For state treasurer Dr. W. C. T. Bates of Orangeburg, a man popular with all factions, will have not a breath of opposition.

Superintendent of Education W. D. Mayfield, who desires re-election, is opposed by Representative G. Walter Whitman, whose platform is the abolition of the south Carolina college and the blowing up of the political "hell gates."

Dr. J. P. Minus, of Colleton, Brigadier General R. N. Richbourg, of Columbia, and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General J. Gary Watts, of Laurens, are the candidates for adjutant and inspector general.

The two latter are the leading candidates. General Richbourg ran for this office on the Haskell ticket four years ago, but his services when in command of the troops in the Darlington war have ingratiated him with the reformers. Colonel John Gary Watts, should he be elected, will probably be the youngest man ever elected to a state office of South Carolina. He is not yet twenty-five years of age. He is a graduate of the South Carolina State Military Academy and is a handsome and popular young fellow. He promises to weed out the "bandbox" soldiers and reorganize the militia.

The Congressional Races.

At the last session of the general assembly Charleston county was taken from the first congressional district and placed in the seventh, or "Black district." The republicans will make a desperate effort to carry this district this fall and snare George W. Murray, the present negro congressman from this state, or Robert Small, a negro politician of Beaufort, will be their candidate. The chances favor Murray. Mr. B. J. Julien Jervey, now a state prosecuting attorney, and Daniel A. J. Sullivan, an Irish-

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AT AUCTION.

Mr. P. J. McNamara, administrator of the M. Lynch property, says the law has been fully complied with and has instructed us to sell the eight central stores on Decatur street without reserve at auction next Tuesday at 12 o'clock sharp. See "ad." T. C. & J. W. Mayson, auctioneers.

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I have a very cheap lot on South Pryor street. A beautiful building site. Twenty acres on Georgia railroad near Decatur. Owner will sell or exchange for a vacant lot or home in the city.

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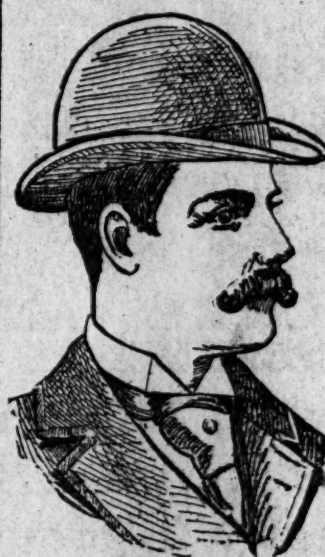
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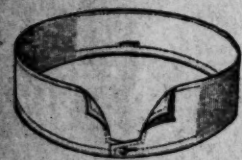
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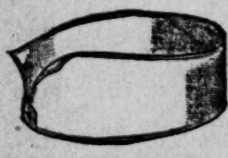
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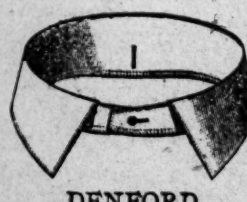
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ARMADA
 FRONT 2 1/2 IN. BACK 1 1/2 IN.



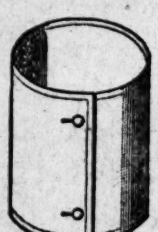
DENFORD
 FRONT 2 1/2 IN. BACK 1 1/2 IN.
 SPACE 1 1/2 IN.

We are ready for you on children's knee pants.

10c for knee pants 4 to 14, worth.....25
 25c for knee pants 4 to 14, worth.....50
 50c for knee pants, 4 to 14, worth.....75
 80c for knee pants, 4 to 14, worth.....1.00



ALTMONT
 WIDTH 2 1/2 IN.



BEVERLY
 WIDTH 4 IN.



FAYETTE
 WIDTH 3 1/2 IN.

ABOUT FURNISHING GOODS.

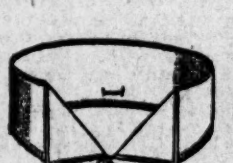
The Monarch Shirt at 75c, worth.....\$1.00
 The Globe Laundered shirt at 40c, worth......75
 The Globe unlaundered shirt at 40c, worth......75
 The Globe unlaundered shirt at 25c, worth......50
 Negligee Shirts at 45c, worth......75
 Negligee Shirt at 75c, worth.....\$1.00
 Negligee shirt at 80c, worth.....1.50
 Negligee Shirt at \$1.25, worth.....2.00
 Underwear, 50 Suit, worth.....1.00



ROTHSAY
 FRONT 2 1/2 IN. BACK 1 1/2 IN.



ATGLEN
 FRONT 2 1/2 IN. BACK 2 IN.



DOVER
 FRONT 2 1/2 IN. BACK 1 1/2 IN.

Silk H'd'k'ts 25c each, white or colored border, worth.....75
 Underwear, 50c suit, worth.....1.50
 Peppercorn Jeans Drawers, 80c, worth.....1.00
 Scriven's Drawers, 80c, worth.....1.00
 Windsor Ties, 15c, worth......25
 Washable four-in-hands, 15c, two for......25
 Silk Tecks and four-in-hands, the 50c kind,.....1.50
 White and Figured Vests, 74c, worth.....1.50
 These Vests are of great value—every size desired—orders for above goods by mail promptly filled.

Men's tailor-made Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Tricots, Velours, Scotchies, cut by the best designer in the country, and trimmed and lined of the best material, at

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 Sizes, 33 to 50. Styles, Sacks
 and Cutaways.

A Suit for any day in the year are those Lovely Black Clay Worsteds, fashioned for right now. Good for any occasion—for business or dress. Made to suit the most fastidious. They will be sold at

\$8.50

Worth \$20.
 Sizes, 33 to 50. Styles,
 Sack or Cutaway.

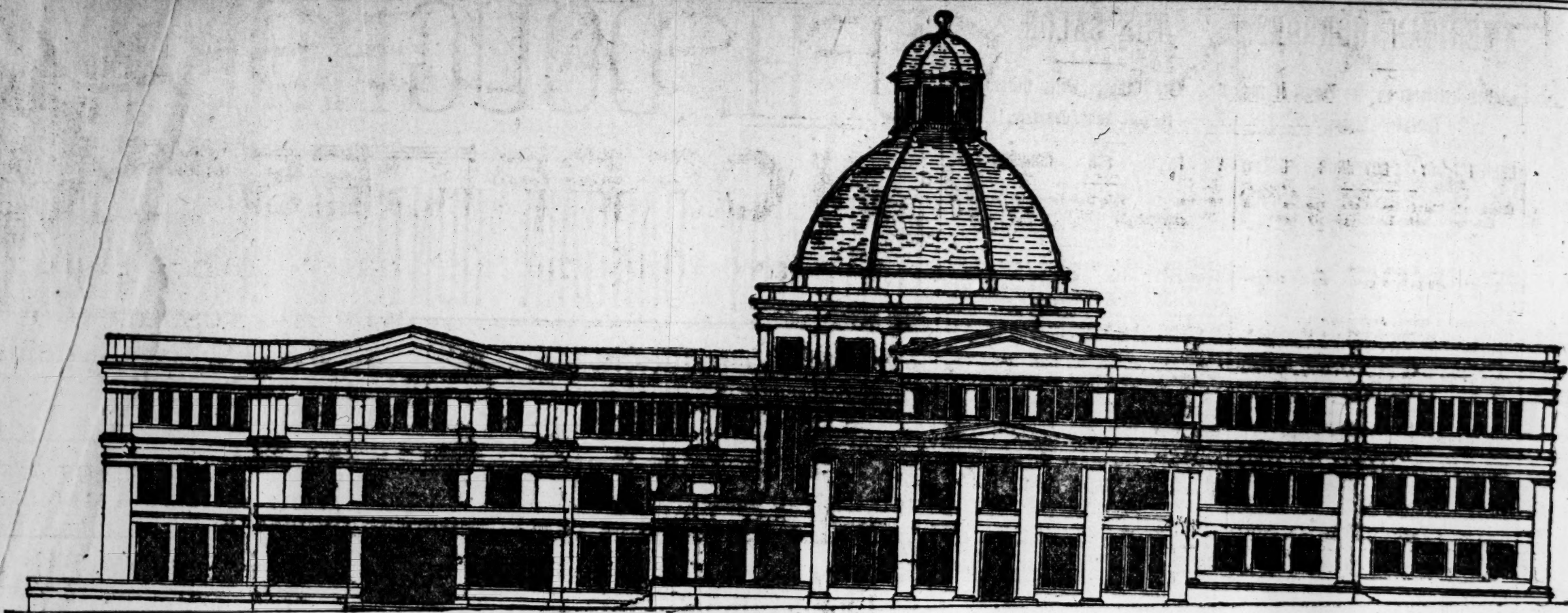
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We cheerfully re-
 fund money or ex-
 change any pur-
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Home Department, completed January, 1894.

Auditorium, to be completed 1894-95.

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A magnificent Boarding School for Girls and young Ladies. Located in the most healthful section of Georgia. Brick buildings, splendidly furnished, steam heat, hot and cold baths and all modern comforts and conveniences. The best arranged Boarding Department in the South, completed in January, 1894. Large bedrooms. Library 45x60 feet, marble tiled floor. Parlors 25x35 feet. During '94-'95 a splendid Auditorium, capable of seating 1,200 people, will be built.

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ARP AND SCHOOLS.

He Is Kicking Like a Mule Against Educational Tax.

HIS OWN CHILDREN ARE ALL GROWN UP

Now He Is Raising Cain About the Outrage Upon Human Rights of Educating the Children Now Coming On.

We see that the call is made on the state treasury for increased educational facilities. How far is this thing to go? It stands now at \$500 teachers and a million and a quarter dollars annually. The few who are very rich and the many who are very poor can stand it perhaps, but about the common people—who are worth from \$100 to \$500 in property and who are the bone and sinew of the state? Can they bear additional burdens of taxation to educate other people's children? Where is paternalism to stop? If the principle is right, why not run it on that line? Why not give a high school education and a collegiate finish to every boy and girl in the land and tax the people to pay for it? Why are we seizing their property and their money and their children's schooling just like he paid for their clothes and they would have been shocked at the idea of being forced to pay to educate other people's children. But New England got up this thing on the idea that education made good citizens and, therefore, it must be universal. And so the new system worked its way down south and it looks like it is not only a fixture, but must be enlarged. New England would take the back track now if it could, for it has been demonstrated that public school education does not make good citizens, but, on the contrary, increases crime, "not just a little, but immensely," says Mr. Stetson, the statistician of Massachusetts. That state has now five times as many white criminals as Georgia in proportion to population, and another Dr. Parkhurst is now in Boston exposing its municipal corruption. The old-fashioned school, where the teacher was directly responsible to the patrons, has never been excelled and the private schools in every town and city is a proof that the people are not satisfied. But how are the poor children to be educated? In the same good old way. We never knew one to be turned off for poverty, but it left a debt behind and it ought to. The doctor does not refuse to attend the poor, but he keeps books and charges it up and they pay when they can. The obligation is upon them. Paternalism has run mad in this country and it is the foundation of indolence and communism and anarchy. Heard a good man say yesterday that his school tax was a burden on his income, and amounted to 7 per cent of his income, and it was sliced from him by law to support 5,000 teachers and educate other people's children—black and white. And it was worse than that, for nearly half of it was carried off to other counties and spent, perhaps wasted in the piney woods, or on the mountains of Hepzibah, where the lion roars and the whangadoodle mourns for its first-born. Well, it is an outrage upon human rights. Our school tax in this county is \$27,000 and \$10,000 of it is trans-

ferred elsewhere. That's what is called equalization. I would rather give my part of that surplus to my wife for the missionary society, for then she could keep track of it and know who got it. I saw a big, black negro the other day who pocketed 800 out of our school fund and carried it off to Atlanta, where he lives, and another man carried more than that to Tennessee, where he lives. They will want a horse and buggy after while, or free transportation over the railroads that are to be seized and run for the public benefit.

I tell you that we are tired. The only excuse offered is that it makes good citizens. But the records don't prove it. The penitentiary reports disprove it. Go to New York and New England and Illinois and see. Mr. Stetson says that 10 per cent of their convicts have a high school education, and 12 per cent are graduates of a college, and only 4 per cent of the whole number are unable to read and write. What is to become of our college boys, anyhow? What are they going to do? We see that some of them went back to Athens last commencement and got on a fare and tried to bulldoze the chancellor into taking a drink. Well, of course, they are not a sample of the graduates, but what are the well-behaved boys about full, unless, indeed, we are to have more educational facilities. Law and medicine are full and lazing is running over. What then? The teachers' occupation is about full, unless, indeed, we are to have more educational facilities. Law and medicine are full and lazing is running over.

What then? Shall we not send our boys to college? Not as a matter of course. More than half who have been sent were unfit for the trust to risk the experiment. If eight years of school life, from eight to sixteen, and four years of college life, from sixteen to twenty, does not unfit a boy for work, then he is an extraordinary youth, and deserves a college education. The trouble is that parents are loving and hopeful and ambitious for their boys to make their mark in the world, but I can grope by five parents out of six who have boys in college that there was but one of the six who was fitted to go. Of course, I am not alluding to hucksters or chom-chom-men, nor industrial schools, for their mean business at the start. But if my boy had a fitness and inclination for a profession such as law or medicine or engineering or journalism, I would give him first-class collegiate education—otherwise I would put him to work. You can't insure him success now, but it is bad policy to turn a boy loose at twenty-one with nothing but a smattering of Greek and Latin and mathematics. Even the smattering is a comfort to him, but it is dead capital. It unfits him for every-day work, and he is not going to do it if he can help it. Germany has already receded from her extreme of university education, and has limited the number of beneficiaries, for there was not room in the professions for the graduates—nor was there room in the army or the navy. In the United States, England has never gone to extremes, but provides free schools for poor children under twelve years of age. The presumption is that then they should go to work.

But the present disposition is to degrade manual labor if possible. The dignity of labor is the poor's dream. There is not much dignity in digging a ditch or pulling fodder or scalding a hog or cleaning out a stable, but somebody has it to do. Some folks have to cook and some to wash and some to drive the drays. Some folks are born to honor and some to labor, and there is no use in fretting about it. To labor in some way is the common lot, and it is the law, both human and divine. All of us would like to have choice of labor, but we can't. There is a colored teacher on trial here now for telling his pupils that they ought to rise above doing menial work for the white folks and that it was high time the colored race should quit cooking and washing and waiting on them. That is the accusation, and it comes from some of the patrons of the colored school. What was proven? It does not know. He is

smart, well-educated negro, a graduate of Clark university and has conducted himself in a respectful and proper manner and is a superior teacher.

But the question arises, what are the negroes to do for a living if they don't pursue these menial occupations for the white folks? Suppose the negro men get on a high horse and swear they will not drive drays any more nor work in livery stables or hotels or shine shoes or chop wood for the white folks, what would become of the down negro? What would become of Aunt Ann if she didn't cook for me and get her \$2 every Saturday while I am jacked to educate her children? It is all well enough to rise higher if they can, but they can't and it is bad education to excite false hopes. We have been educating these negroes for twenty-five years and they will still spend their last cent on a circus or an excursion or a funeral or for a watermelon. They still live for today, regardless of tomorrow. There are some exceptions, but improvidence is the rule and neither teaching nor preaching has changed their race traits. The Irish emigrant might as well swear off from digging on railroads and public works as for the negro women to swear off from cooking and washing. But the common negro's contented disposition will make him discard such bad advice. What ever they deserve they will get, and, as Aunt Ann says, "Efren I don't get a crown in this world I will in de nex', an' I hain't got long to live."

But what is all this worth. The gentle remonstrance of the old-fashioned few will not avail against the tidal wave of the modern subject of education. Education on human rights never go backwards and laws that grant pensions and plunder and privileges are rarely repealed. Then there is the trucking fear of the negro northern friends, the enemy, would say were to stop spending public money on the negro. What benefit have we ever secured by such obsequence to northern opinion? Not even an intermission of slavery and it is humiliating to see our governor stoop to answer their accusations. Better say in the words of H. Colonel Gates, "What are you going to do about it?" But maybe we can stop this enormous drain upon the treasury where it is and not any further increase the facilities. And maybe we can stop these annual dress parades of the military. If ever there was a time when retrenchment was demanded, it is now. And now I think I feel better for having had my say. Let the procession proceed.

BILL ARP.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED, OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Capital Stock, \$100,000—\$750,000 of Business Now Written—Twenty-Two Certificates Discounted.

The steady increase of business written and retirement or other disposition of certificates, as will be seen in the special notice column, shows that the business of this company is growing, both at home and abroad.

The board of directors, L. P. DeBautte, president; Walter H. Cook, vice president; F. S. Shields, secretary and treasurer; A. A. Mudge, manager; C. O. Wilcox, Frank L. Gordon, Jules Caspard and T. W. Castleton, appreciate the possibilities of their company and are determined to push it to a great success.

For further information call at the home office, No. 114 Common street, or on G. McD. Nathan, state agent, 19 Wall street, New York City. Mr. Nathan will give full detailed explanation and furnish literature outlining the plan of investment.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

STORIES FOR THE CURIOUS.

Men and Women with Horns.

Horny excrecences arising from the human head have not only occurred in this country, but have been frequently reported by English surgeons as well as those from several parts of continental Europe. In the imperial museum at Vienna, the British museum at London and the Vatican collection at Rome there are fine single specimens or whole collections of these curiosities. In an English local history (History of Cheshire) a woman is mentioned who had been afflicted with a tumor on her head for thirty-two years. Finally it became greatly enlarged and she was unable to see or hear and they will still spend their last cent on a circus or an excursion or a funeral or for a watermelon. They still live for today, regardless of tomorrow. There are some exceptions, but improvidence is the rule and neither teaching nor preaching has changed their race traits. The Irish emigrant might as well swear off from digging on railroads and public works as for the negro women to swear off from cooking and washing. But the common negro's contented disposition will make him discard such bad advice. What ever they deserve they will get, and, as Aunt Ann says, "Efren I don't get a crown in this world I will in de nex', an' I hain't got long to live."

The various accounts of a similar nature found in modern and old-time medical and popular literature were brought together in a pamphlet by the ministry of the Republic with stories equally as wonderful as these.

Curiosities About Sugar.
Sugar, the modern commodity, which we class among the indispensable necessities, was wholly unknown to the ancient nations. The word "saccharum" occurs but once in the Latin translation of the Bible and the equivalent for our word "sugar" is first used by Pliny whose writings are almost contemporaneous with the ministry of Christ. He calls it "honey collected in (from) reeds," and says that the Romans first became acquainted with its use in Arabia Felix.

Statins, in his account of the old Saturnalia ceremonies, mentions "vegetable honey" as being used, and winds up his account by saying that "this same honey is boiled from Eolian reeds."

Diocorides, the Greek physician who flourished in the first or second century of the Christian era, and whose great work, "De Materia Medica," treats of all the then known medicinal substances and their properties, says that "the name of sugar has been given to the honey which is produced by reeds without bees," and Strabo, writing concerning it, says: "The people of Arabia Felix make honey without bees from reeds and it sometimes resembles salt."

Arrian, in his "Circuit of the Red Sea," alludes to the sap which "flows from reeds, thickens like honey and is sweet to the taste." Seneca, whom Chambers's encyclopedia says was "born at Corduba a few years B. C.," writes concerning the use of "burned sugar," among the people of India, and concludes by adding: "In my opinion, the use of sugar spoils the teeth."

Nearchus says that sugar cane was first made known to the western countries by the conquests of Alexander the Great. The first of the sugar canes were brought from the east to Sicily, in the year 118, and two years later were introduced in Spain. In 1508 the Spaniards brought some of the seed or plants to the West Indies, and from these the present sugar industry has grown. According to The London Economist, 5,107,000 tons of sugar were consumed by the inhabitants of the world in 1888.

How Caterpillars Change Their Skin.
A day or two before the actual moment of molting the caterpillar ceases to eat and becomes wholly inactive as far as locomotion is concerned, usually remaining perfectly stationary. The worm appears very weak and languid, but this notwithstanding, he continually gives his body a series of convulsive motions, but always without shifting position. First, the back will be bent upwards or laterally, and a moment later it will assume its normal condition, whereupon the head will be ele-

vated, only to be as speedily drawn down again. At another time it will be noticed that the anterior part of the body will make two or three very rapid vibrations back and forth, to the right and left, while less perceptible motions are communicated to each separate ring or segment of the creature's body. It has been observed that this segmental motion is not distributed evenly among the various rings, some of the joints seeming to dilate considerably, while others contract to less than half their normal size. The effect of these alternate contractions and swellings soon becomes apparent, for the outer skin, now rendered dry as parchment by the subtraction of the juices by which it was previously nourished, begins to split on the back of the second or third segment behind the head, the opening disclosing a portion of the new integument. The rent being once commenced is easily extended by the dilation of the body and the various other movements which are imparted to it until at least three segments are open, thus leaving a considerable part of the back exposed. As soon as the creature is conscious that its back is free, that point is quickly curved upwards, a movement which invariably disengages the head and leaves the whole forward half of the body free from the old envelope. The head is next reeled upon the empty case, nothing remaining to be done but to withdraw the hinder part of the body. This operation is performed by contracting the segments and drawing them towards the head until they reach the opening. The apparent laborious operation is performed in a very short space of time.

The Great Well at Grenelle, France.
There is an artesian well at Passy, one of the suburbs of Paris, which flows steadily at the rate of 5,000 gallons per day; but the one at Grenelle, near the same place, has long been regarded as the triumph of the artesian well. The chalky stratum, under which the artesian water is usually found, was bored through, the drills penetrating several feet of water-bearing sands.

At a sudden, the tool was dropped several yards through a body of subterranean water. This was in 1841, after the work of drilling had been carried on almost constantly for a period of eight years. Within a few hours after the first jet reached the surface the flow was at the rate of 36,844 gallons per day, the temperature of the stream standing uniformly at 52 degrees Fahrenheit. The surface of the ground at the well is 102 feet above the level of the sea, and the pressure, which is as strong to-day as it was in 1842, is sufficient to carry the water 120 feet above the surface. The experts say that the exposed surface of the water-bearing beds which supply this great well is about 17 square miles in extent, and that the subterranean area in connection with these lines of outcrop may possibly be 20,000 square miles, and that the average thickness of the sand which composes the water-bearing stratum is not more than 20 feet. The well itself is 1,778 feet in depth, cost \$72,000, and has been flowing steadily without any perceptible diminution in the stream for 52 years.

There Were Giants in Those Days.
Turner, the naturalist, declares that he once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic savages whose average height was over ten feet, some individuals exceeding twelve and a half feet. M. Thuret, of France, in his description of America, which was published in Paris in 1875, says that he was once present when the skeleton of a South American savage eleven feet and two inches in height was disinterred. The Chinese have a record of several giants between 12 and 14 feet in height which have lived in the Flocy Kingdom within the last three hundred years. Josephus mentions a Jew who was 10 feet 2 inches, and Pliny was well acquainted with Gabarus, the Arabian giant, who was 9 feet 9 inches in height. Coming down to modern times, we find that John Middleton, who lived in the times of James I., was 8 feet 2 inches, and had a head 17 inches long by 5 1/2 inches. Murphy, one of the celebrated trio of "Irish Giants" (Charles Byrne and O'Brien being the other two) was 5 feet 10 inches, while

Byrne was 8 feet 4 inches and O'Brien two inches taller. There are several so-called giants now on exhibition, Chang, the long Celestial, being "among the number, but it is doubtful if there is a man living today who exceeds 7 feet 6 inches in height.

The Blue of the Sky.
The explanation of the blue of the sky is not to be sought in the fact that the atmosphere itself is blue, but, rather, in the fact that the blue of the sky is a reflection of the wave lengths, which are readily refrangible and lets the less refrangible long-waved rays pass through. The short waves of light—the blue color—are much more strongly reflected than the long-waved red ones. Lord Raleigh has proven that the blue in the light reflected from the sky is always polarized, and is stronger than the yellow and 67 times stronger than the red. Even the violet is 84 times stronger than the red. These relations of intensity, must, therefore, necessarily cause the rejected light to appear blue.

The blue of the sky is also peculiarly connected with the phenomenon known as the "polarization of light," that color in the projected waves always being polarized in a certain direction; a fact which proves that they are quite independent of the turbid particles which are continually floating in the atmosphere. Astronomers say that they can see where slight changes would cause the wave lengths to reflect as violet, but as long as present conditions exist the "vaulted canopy above us" will be in blue colors of varying shades and degrees of intensity.

A Shower of Yellow Clay.
On April 4, 1892, Marion county, Iowa, and especially that portion of it contiguous to Knoxville, the county seat, was treated to a bath of thin, yellow mud. The cloud came up from the south-south-east, but did not appear to be the result of any unusual meteorological disturbance. The barometer did not indicate cyclonic conditions and the great mud vehicle which rolled across the ridge which separates English and White-breast creeks was unaccompanied with either wind, thunder or lightning. In some places in the county thin, sticky clay covered everything to the depth of about one tenth of an inch, making a general cleaning up necessary after the "shower" was over. The Knoxville Journal, of April 6th, two days after the shower, contained the following among its locals: "We had a regular mud shower here on Monday morning, the mud falling a few minutes only, but while it lasted it literally plastered the south sides of buildings and covered the windows and the people upon the streets with a coat of thin, yellow clay."

The Sun Slowly Burning Up.
Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland, says that there is a distant limit to man's existence upon this planet, and that the length of that period will be controlled by the final exhaustion of the sun. It seems, from his figures, that the great orb of day has already dissipated at least four-fifths of the energy with which he was originally endowed, and that without being reinvigorated by some extraordinary process cannot hold out more than 10,000 years longer, and possibly not more than 4,000 years. The series of figures from which he deduces this startling result may also be juggled around in such a manner as to show the age of our great luminary, which the professor has set down at 18,000,000 years. Sir Robert's opinion on the original state of the sun and how he came to be the heating apparatus and torch-bearer of the solar system was made the subject of a "note" in this department last winter.

How China Got Its Name.
Upwards of 1,100 years before Christ the Chinese were a people ruled by a dynasty of kings, but there is no authentic history of them prior to the Chow dynasty. The "Celestial Empire" has in its time borne many odd names, for it was formerly the custom to change the name of the country every time a new dynasty gained control

of governmental affairs. Thus in the ancient writings we find it referred to as Hsi-pue, Cham-que, Han-que, etc., according to the name of the ruling monarch. The true name, according to oriental scholars, is Chum-que, which means "the center kingdom of the world." The early European explorers, especially the Portuguese, corrupted "Chum-que" into "Chin-que," and from this word later navigators "evolved" the word "China."

The Spirit Owls—An Indian Belief.
The ancient Mojane Indians believed that all who died and were not cremated turned into owls. Even at the present time they always speak of the owl as being the spirit of some dead brave returned. After any one of the tribe dies they do not wash nor eat salt for four days. In former times they had an annual burning of the spirits of the dead, at which time the living were each expected to sacrifice some article of value. This seems to have been done with the belief that the smoke from the offering would ascend to the departed on the "Great White Mountain," which is their heaven, or "happy hunting grounds."

Biblical Origin of Slaps.
How many of the readers of this department know the story of the "kiss of Judas"? The "kiss" in the metaphorical sense is mentioned in the Old Testament, and that an expression used by Jesus Himself is responsible for our slang phrase "to kiss you to you." In the first book of Samuel, second chapter and twenty-ninth verse, "a man of God" says to Eli: "Theodore kiss ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering." The prototype of the second phrase alluded to above is found in the answer which Jesus gave Peter as recorded in the last chapter of St. John, twenty-second verse: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?"

Photographs of "Lip-Speech."
What is regarded as the greatest triumph of the photographer was the recent successful experiment by Professor Damery, of Berlin, in taking photographs of "lip-speech." By making successive negatives of the movements of the lips of a rapid talker he managed to arrange photographs printed from them in such a manner that "lip-speech" could plainly interpret every word that the speaker had uttered.

Little Odd Items.
Over 200,000 postal cards are used every day in the United States.

Fatti has a gold watch only three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

In France, Belgium and several other European countries all elections are held on Sunday.

According to The Electrical Engineer there are good reasons for believing that the friction of rain is the real cause of lightning.

There are more artesian wells in California than any other state in the union. One county claims 47 such wells.

Harris, in his book, "Hermes," says that all the nations of the earth, ancient and modern, have ascribed to the sun a masculine character. The bulletin of the Berlin bureau of statistics says that four-fifths of the engines of classes now working in the world have been constructed since 1870.

Recent figures show that the total value of the matches made and consumed every year throughout the world is but little less than \$200,000,000.

Aristophanes, in his "Ekklesiazusae," gives a poly syllable word which contains twenty-seven syllables and 160 letters. Once every fifteen years the planet Mars comes within 5,000,000 miles of the earth. At all other times a distance of something like 141,000,000 miles separates the Mars from the people of our sphere.

Stereotyping & ENGRAVING.
If you don't know how to print, let us show you the reason why.
HEARD RESPRESS
ENGRAVING CO.

AMERICAN HORRORS.

English Strictures on the People of the Southern States.

DENIED BY GOVERNOR STONE

Missouri's Chief Executive Replies to an Editorial in the London Daily News, on Outrages on Colored People.

From The St. Louis Republic. Governor Stone has given out the following letter to the press. It is self-explanatory.

"Executive Office, Jefferson City, Mo., U. S. A., June 18, 1894.—The Daily News, London, England: Some one has sent me a copy of your issue of May 18, 1894. On the fourth page is an editorial entitled 'American Horrors.' It is stated that at the May meetings in London of the Baptist Union and the Congregational Union, resolutions proposed and seconded by certain reverend doctors had been adopted, expressing 'grief and horror at the wrongs done to the colored people of the southern states of America by lawless mobs,' etc. It also appears that a Miss Ida Wells was presented before the British Women's Temperance Association and gave an account of horrors that had occurred under her own eyes. It is stated that in 183 lynchings or mob murders last year only thirty of the victims had been even accused of crime. 'Miss Wells is described as a colored lady from Memphis, Tenn., and as the editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Memphis, who has been exiled under a threat of mob violence for protesting in her paper against these crimes.'"

"It seems she so wrought upon the British Women's Temperance Association that a resolution of sympathy was passed by acclamation. 'Nothing,' among other things, 'no exigency can justify the infliction of such forms of retribution, even for crimes the most heinous.' It is also stated that 'in some of the great towns (in England) meetings have been held on the subject, and a strong feeling of just and righteous indignation has been aroused.' We are informed that these proceedings, or some parts of them, were had for the purpose of 'strengthening the hands of Dr. Bradford and other Americans, who are appealing to public opinion at home.'"

"Taking these statements as a basis and assuming them to be true, you proceeded in your editorial comments to prefer a severe indictment against all the southern states. Your paper has a world-wide circulation, and the appearance of this article in your columns, especially in your editorial columns, is calculated to do immeasurable and most unmerited harm to those against whom it is directed. In the opinion of the good people of all Europe, Missouri is not classed as a southern state. Geographically it is grouped as a western state. But it lies right upon the border of the southern states, was one of the old slave states, and has quite a large negro population. I wish to state emphatically that negroes are in every respect as well treated in Missouri as in Massachusetts or any other state."

"In this state I personally know that they have the same freedom of speech and of action, and that they enjoy the same privileges of citizenship possessed by the whites. All over the state public schools are provided at public expense for the education of colored children, and here at Jefferson City is a college, erected and maintained by the state, wherein such of these children as have completed the public school course, and care to do so, may prosecute studies in the sciences, classics, etc. The colored people of this state are not only not oppressed by the whites that is not fully shared by the negroes."

"I know this to be absolutely the truth as to Missouri. I do not believe that what is true of Missouri is substantially true of all the southern states. I have been much through the southern states. I am well acquainted with their people and familiar with their condition."

"The arraignment of the southern states by the organizations mentioned in your editorial is unjust, because wholly unwarranted by the facts. The statement by Miss Wells that out of 183 lynchings occurring under her own notice only 30 were even accused of crime, is absurd; and equally absurd is the statement that she has been 'exiled under a threat of mob violence for protesting in her own paper against these crimes.'"

"A Pure Fabrication. 'I have not a shade of doubt that the entire statement of this colored lady from Memphis is a pure fabrication. I deny it with the same authority and assurance that you would deny a similar charge if made against any highly reputable community in England. Memphis is a large city, and its people are cultured, humane, hospitable and law-abiding. No such social or public conditions exist, or can exist, in that city. The story is absurd. It is surprising that any intelligent person could be found willing to credit the statement of this woman that over one hundred cases had come under her personal notice within a year of innocent people being murdered by lawless mobs without even being accused of crime. 'If the good ladies of the British Women's Temperance Association will reflect some of the things they cannot fail to see that they have been imposed upon. Equally has Dr. Bradford, whoever he may be, and the other Americans who are appealing to public opinion at home, whoever they may be, have imposed upon the public by their sensational unions. Is it not a little strange that Dr. Bradford and his colleagues should appeal to public opinion at home by going to London home to make these monstrous accusations?'"

"What can be the motive of this attack, and what influence is back of it? The people of the southern states have been holding numerous conventions for the purpose of objecting to co-operating in advertising on a large scale their wonderful resources and devising ways and means of attracting capital and labor to aid the development of their section, which is not only the richest, but also the most fertile and most fertile area in the world. There are those in some unfeeling eye upon this movement, and the south into greater prominence. There are those who, for selfish and sectional reasons, both commercial and political, would resort to any means to retard the rapid development of the southern states."

"Saviors of Wilful Malice. 'In The News article, which I am criticizing, appears this expression: 'The southern states are seeking both labor and capital to develop their magnificent resources.' And the privilege of capital order reigns in their midst. Capital sets first for all the supremacy of the law, and labor will be kept in its place. Where no sympathies with a negro can be entirely safe. The southern states will thus be made to feel that they can no longer with impunity the sense of justice and of humanity of the whole civilized world."

"Is the movement of the southern people to attract capital and labor into their fields, mines and forests to be met by an attack of this character? Are the great newspapers of Europe to keep Europe in an attitude of hostility to the United States? In my conjectures as to the motive prompting this attack I am fully correct. In behalf of truth and justice, speaking in the name of a western state, I ask you to bring your journal this defense of our southern neighbor. Respectfully, 'WILLIAM J. STONE, 'Governor of Missouri.'"

Real merit is characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures the medicine accomplishes. To flavor your Soda and Lemonade, and keep your digestive organs in order, get the genuine ANGELOTTA BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE SALON.

Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells Defines Its Purpose and Advantage.

A FIELD FOR CONVERSATION

In Distinction from Dress and the Banquet. The Brilliant Boston Woman Sketches Social Intercourse as She Found It.

The salon differs from the party or the assembly at which people dance and eat. In "elegant social supper" would destroy the invisible social texture of a salon and expensive toilets are out of place. It is an economical method of entertaining as it is costly in its expenditure of skill and effort.

The flash of wit, the logic of intellect, and the unseen guiding of political movements were the weapons by which the French salon became a living social force. Localities and persons change, but politics, intellectual vigor and sprightliness find as full exercise for their faculties in America as in France. Nevertheless, our salons do not subserve various distinct purposes as they did there. A political salon scarcely exists in the United States.

Mrs. Claffin in Washington. The official receptions at the capital of the country are far from being salons. Yet as an instance of the wide and quiet influence, almost power, that can still be wielded by a salon, was that which Mrs. Claffin, the wife of a Massachusetts representative. No one went to Washington, worthy of the name of a salon, who did not find in her a cordial hostess. Men talked of political measures over her cups of tea. No one was allowed to be always a student, and she turned in this well-timed bringing forward of each one's specialty lay the secret of the success of the hostess.

In New York. In New York the salons are largely within the control of the literary people of the town. The editors of several of the leading magazines hold charming salons. Though the extent of their capacity for salons, the Bohemian circles of the city, into whose houses people "drop" for a friendly evening, are most graceful, refined and entertaining. Artists, actors, writers intermingle their dreams, realizations and epigrams.

The most brilliant, learned and easy salon Boston has known was that in which Prescott, Motley, Everett, Sumner, Holmes and hosts of others met in the large drawing rooms looking over the common at the head of Park street. George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature, the scholarly man of letters, with his courtly and true-hearted wife and accomplished daughter, were host and hostesses. Perhaps it was through the intellectual training and home grace of these evenings that Miss Ticknor first recognized the necessity for such quiet, persistent study for women, as she organized through the Society for Study at Home—the wisest adaptation of intellectual resources to the limitations of home life and the craving for knowledge that has ever been devised.

A salon of a different kind was that gathered in later years, at the house of Mrs. John T. Sergeant, its hostesses were the men who had led in the transcendental and anti-slavery movement, the former of which has modified thought everywhere and has made Concord more famous as the home of Emerson than for its revolutionary name. To Mrs. Sergeant's came not only Emerson, but Weiss, Johnson, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott and men of note, who happened to be in town. As a forerunner of her salon were her Monday mornings, when papers were read and discussed by the radical club, though she never cramped the freedom of her evenings by compelling her guests to listen to a theme or discussion.

The house of Mrs. James I. Fields is a kind of perpetual literary salon. Hawthorne, Whipple and others were there in years gone by. Mrs. Ward, Miss Jewett and the best modern literature are now its frequenters. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton has long held a gracious salon every Friday afternoon in the winter, to which many a young writer or musician owes his first introduction into society.

These different salons serve as types to indicate the variety which can be produced by intelligent hostesses. The Absolutely Necessary. Control of a salon is absolutely necessary. It cannot be left to take care of itself. It must have regular days. Each person of distinction must be made to realize his importance which is a subtle flattery to himself. Each must have his "bring each other out" at a dinner; but though this is doubtless amusing, it is never humiliating to co-operate with one's hostess.

"Parloties." It is far easier for average people to hold a "parlotte"—a term which I once heard a woman apply to her gathering of company. A "parlotte" does not demand brilliancy, but it abounds in introductions. Every one has done something by which appendage he is introduced. Slight fame acquires huge proportions, personal vanity is gratified, until the reaction sets in. When the recollections of a "parlotte" become melodramatic and its visitor ashamed that he was so pleased to be noticed.

The country abounds in "parloties" because it lacks the solid fact of an introduction. Society puts itself on a commercial basis. If we are told how much a man has contributed to the intellectual worth of his city, we expect that what we have done will also be stated in the introduction, and then it is a square thing.

Yet it is gratifying to find one has not spontaneously recognized a great man. "If I had only known Mr. Clemens was Mark Twain," said a stranger, who met him as Mr. Clemens, "or that this shaggy eyebrows belonged to the writer of 'A Man Without a Country,' and that the woman who invented the petterkins and 'The Lady from Philadelphia' was Miss Laurence Hale," he continued, in mournful tones after he had been to a literary dinner, where introductions are not a rare thing.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 225 South Broad Street, warren 12-13.

Crushed Fruit Soda Flavors! Fresh, pure and delicious—the best that can possibly be made. Also pure coco-cola and all mineral waters at Jacobs' branch drug store, corner Edgewood avenue, Peachtree and Decatur streets. Just across the street from old stand.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1891—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 2 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it. S. W. LONG.

Administrator sale of the M. Lynch property next Tuesday at 12 o'clock sharp. See T. C. & J. W. Mayson's "ad."

Old papers for sale at The Constitution office at 20 cents per hundred.

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- 20c Woolen Challies at 7½c.
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- 50c China Silks at 25c.
- 65c Shanghai Silks at 31½c.
- \$1 India Silks at 60c.
- \$2 Lyons Silks at \$1.27.
- \$6.50 Imported Suits at \$3.25.
- 75c French Cashmere at 48c.
- 40c English Cashmere at 25c.
- 52 inch Silk Organdies at 33c.
- 6½c yard wide Domestic at 3½c.
- 12½c India Linen at 7½c.
- 35, 40 and 50c. White Plaid Lawns all at 20c for choice.
- 15c English Penangs at 10c.
- 10c Fancy Dotted Swiss at 5c.
- 38 inches wide, nice fancy Cashmere, pure wool filling, at 10c.
- 35c Ladies' lisle finish Vest at 16½c.
- 50c Ladies' fine Gossamer Vest at 35c.
- Lot Ladies' Muslin Underwear at half-price.
- 25c Men's Gauze Undershirts at 15c.
- 75c Men's Summer Undershirts at 50c.

Enlarge your bank account by attending our summer sale this week.

- 12½c Light ground English and French Percales at 7½c.
- 10-4 Sheeting at 13½c.
- 500 fancy colored Lawn, Swiss, Cambric and Muslin Sun Bonnets at 20c.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

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46, 48 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

and keen interest make one almost as attractive as originality. A certain married couple once confessed that they had agreed to "bring each other out" at a dinner; but though this is doubtless amusing, it is never humiliating to co-operate with one's hostess.

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\$6 and \$7 Lace Curtains, a little soiled, at \$3.42.

3,000 yards fine Wash Goods, all new styles, for about half price. We are going to close these goods out and have made prices that will do it.

75 dozen Ladies' Fancies, Tans, Slates, Grays and Black Hose, importers' samples, that are worth 25, 35 and 40c, these are all at one price, 15c. Spool Cotton, 4 spools for 15c. 20 and 25c Face Powders at 10c. Fans at 2, 3, 8, 10, 15 and 25c, that are worth double the money.

All Silk Mitts marked down to 25, 35 and 50c.

All Linen Towels, Napkins, Splashers, Table Sets and Fancy Linens will be sold this week at a big off.

3.898 yards Dress Gingham at 3½c.

Monday at 7 sharp, all short lengths and odd lots of goods all over the store will be sold at one-third their stock value. Going to clean them out, at the prices made on them; they can't last longer than a couple of hours, notwithstanding there is over 12,000 yards. Be on hand quick.

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